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### MISCELLANEOUS.

—677—

#### Politics of Europe.

We are still without any addition to our European News, and almost grow impatient at the tardy progress of the many Ships that must be on their way from England to India, and some within at most a few days' sail of our port. The only News that we have, properly so called, will be found in our Asiatic Sheets; though there are several articles of general interest in other parts of our Paper.

The articles recently republished here from the North American Review having been read, as we have reason to know, with great pleasure by those who take an interest in the advancement of those descendants of Englishmen in the West, and who attach deserved importance to the opinions on the politics and institutions of our monarchical Government, entertained by the well-informed among these Transatlantic Republicans, we have been induced to give from the same work, the close of an article on Mr. Cottu's Essay on the English Government, which we are persuaded will be read with much pleasure by all who think and feel as we do on the subject.

*English Constitution.*—It is truly surprising, notwithstanding the strict scrutiny to which the English constitution has been exposed in all its parts during the last century, that the nature of it should be so little understood at the present day. It has suffered equally from the misrepresentations of friends and enemies. On the one hand it is held up as the perfect model of a free government, the *ne plus ultra* of political wisdom. On the other it is denounced as an absurd compound of despotism and anarchy, of feudal tyranny and democratic license. The king, if one party is to be believed, is the beneficent parent of his people, who has not the power to do wrong, and whose every step is marked by acts of mercy and condescension. If the opposite party is correct, he is to be regarded as a pageant of royalty, upheld at the expense of the people to serve the purposes of contending factions. We are told at one moment of the imposing character of the house of lords;—consisting of individuals venerable for their rank or merit;—of dignified prelates, renowned warriors, and profound statesmen; we are then assailed on the other side by denunciations against this assemblage of haughty churchmen, degenerate nobles, and stupid princes of the blood. One sees in the house of commons only the firm defenders of the rights of the people; the pure representatives of virtuous constituents: another looks upon it as a sink of venality and corruption. The malcontent party would fain convince us, that the penal code of England is a system of barbarous inflictions, without a motive or an object; while their opponents extol its harshness as the severity of mercy. The boisterous character of their public meetings is thought by some to represent the last stage of moral degradation; while on the contrary, those are not wanting, who regard these commotions as the thunder and the tempest, which purify and regenerate the atmosphere of liberty.

For ourselves, we profess that we think the English frame of government better adapted to its object than any of which the world has yet had full experience. We now consider our own constitutions as out of the question; whatever may be our opinion of them, and however encouraging may be the promise they hold forth, we do not consider them as yet sufficiently tried, to be brought into comparison with those which have stood the test of ages. But while we place this famous scheme of polity far before any other of ancient or modern times, we still think it

comes very much short of perfection. At the same time that we see in its provisions a great deal to admire, we discover in its deficiencies not a little to deplore. We would not ask Great Britain to renounce monarchy, but we could wish that the influence of the crown were less powerful and direct. We admire the construction of parliament, in the mutual dependence of the two houses on each other, and the manly freedom of their proceedings. We should be better satisfied if the doors of the upper house were never opened but to those who had earned the distinction by public services, and if the floor of the lower were less often the arena of contending candidates for place. We respect and esteem that love of order and reverence for religion which has established and upheld a national form of worship, which protects with pious care the temples of God, and places his ministry by the side of the proudest nobles of the land. We sincerely regret that this sacred order should be supported by a tax so odious and unequal as that of tithes. Much more do we lament that a slight deviation from the national creed should exclude a very large portion of the people, who contribute their full share of the burden, not only from the honors and emoluments of the church, but from the exercise and enjoyment of some of the dearest and most valuable rights and privileges of citizens. We are far from underrating the law regulating the descent of landed property, which, while it upholds the consequence and independence of the nobility by perpetuating that superiority of fortune which is essential to the proper influence of the aristocratic branch, has the happy effect of reducing the younger members of great families to a level with the people, by raising a mutual dependence between them for service and support. It is a cause of painful reflection, however, that this happy provision should be accompanied with some remains of feudal oppression that almost outweigh its advantages. The game laws, it must be allowed on all hands, are a foul blot on the English code. Little can be said for the glorious birth-right of Englishmen, while the property in that which Providence has made common, the untamed tenants of the forest and the air, is restricted to the fortunate possessors of one hundred pounds a year. No man, who is not possessed of property to this amount, can kill any species of game, even on his own grounds, and so revolting are these laws to the dictates of nature and reason, that in order to enforce them, the most barbarous means are necessarily resorted to on the part of the owners of game, and by a succession of statutes the punishment has been rendered more and more severe, until the killing of a hare or a partridge is little less penal than murder.

Even the trial by jury—the boast of Englishmen—the palladium of liberty, comes short of its object, and leaves the subject exposed to the most alarming of all attacks, that of a provoked and resentful minister. The existence of *ex officio* informations, which Mr. Cottu professes himself unable to reconcile with the genius of the English laws, we pronounce without hesitation to be utterly repugnant to it. The power to arraign an individual on any charge at the pleasure of the attorney-general without the intervention of a grand jury, which is denied to every other prosecutor, is reserved to the most dangerous and powerful of all prosecutors, the government. An administration with this engine in its hands, and with profligacy enough to employ it, need not regret the absence of the star chamber and high commission. It is no apology that this measure of prosecution is not often resorted to; it is sufficient that it exists, to alarm every Englishman who loves his liberty. The late attempts to bring this mode of proceeding into use have been met with so much spirit by the petty juries, that no very dangerous conse-

quences from it are at present to be apprehended; but we do believe that whenever English liberty is doomed to fall, this will be the most powerful instrument of its destruction. With all these humiliating badges of ancient servitude about them, it becomes the English to talk modestly of their prerogatives. Let them remember that their present happy condition has not always been the pride of their nation. It is not two hundred years since England began to emerge from feudal darkness. In that time she has done much, but she must not forget that much remains to be done. The commons, who now carry themselves so proudly, have within a century and a half thought it a privilege to address their sovereign 'on the bended knees of their hearts.' The bench, which now appears the merciful advocate of the accused, has within half that time descended to expressions of wanton cruelty or vindictive malice, which an Englishman of the present day shudders to recall. The discussions in parliament, which are now spread daily before the public, have within sixty years been communicated under the pretty title of 'debates in the senate of Lilliput.' When a nation has achieved so much it is greatly to be regretted that it should stop short of the highest degree of excellence in government, to which humanity can reach. We cannot but hope that much may yet be done, and we sincerely wish success to all endeavors for the advancement of the happiness of Britain. At present, however, those nations, who admire and are desirous to imitate her, should be reminded, that in transplanting her invaluable constitution, many excrescences are to be pruned, and many distortions to be corrected.

M. Cottu in the closing chapters points out to his countrymen some of the difficulties which present themselves in the adoption of the English municipal regulations. These difficulties, he observes, arise 'not only from the prejudices which have survived the changes legally effected in the ancient constitution of the kingdom, but still more from those which have been produced by the revolution.' A nation like France, which has plunged from the severest despotism to the wildest democracy, and has thence passed to the iron yoke of military oppression, can hardly be in a condition to adopt and carry into operation a code the most complicated that human ingenuity has ever framed. To make way for its admission, a thousand prejudices are to be eradicated; the people are to be prepared by education to know the value and importance of self government; and in order to produce this effect it is necessary that they should learn to estimate themselves, and to obey the law, and perform the duties of citizens for the sake of themselves and their children, and not because they are bidden. M. Cottu seems to have discovered what is little understood in these days of paper constitutions and bills of rights; that it is freemen who make the government, and not the government that makes freemen; that the only foundation of rational liberty is a general diffusion of knowledge, and of religious and moral principle. He recommends as the first and indispensable measure, the establishment of an aristocracy, and to this end he advises the restoration of the law of primogeniture. In the present state of France we have no doubt of the correctness of this course. Every thing in that country tends to the extreme of democracy. The blind devotion to rank and titles, which prevailed there before the revolution, has given place to the opposite spirit. The doctrine of perfect equality is still as strong, though not as fashionable, as it was thirty years since; every distinction between citizen and citizen is looked upon with jealousy. For a republican form of government France is entirely unprepared, and a monarchy in such a state, without some intermediate barrier against the encroachments of the people, must be despotic, if it can exist at all. To build up this aristocracy, to lay aside gradually the military police, to establish the liberty of the press, to accustom the people to govern and to be governed by each other, to substitute the ambition of civil distinction for that of military glory, to rear sound principles of morals in the place of superstition on the one hand, and infidelity on the other, will demand a long and severe trial, if indeed it do not prove to be impracticable. In the mean time this ill fated country must be content to reap the bitter fruits of past errors, happy if she can ever attain the proud station which her rival has so long enjoyed. —*North American Review*, No. 33.—October, 1821.

**Dismissal of Officers.**—The dismissal of Captains Pigott, Backhouse, Reilly, and of Lieutenants Travers, Carter, Norton, Penford, and Sankey, of the 85th Regiment of Foot, from the Army, arose out of misconduct on their part, which had incurred "the pointed and just strictures" of a *General Court Martial*. They were, therefore, proved, to the satisfaction of such Court Martial, to have been guilty of offence, and the prerogative of dismissal was exercised in due order, and in the spirit of the 2nd Article of the 12th Section of the Articles of War for the benefit of the service, which had been "inconvenienced and injured," by their conduct.

The dismissal of Lieut.-Col. Ross was, likewise, occasioned by conduct on his part, which the Judge Advocate's letter declares "to have reflected much disgrace," upon those who are guilty of such proceedings; still, and notwithstanding his offence, Lieut. Col. Ross was "allowed to sell his commission," for no other reason, as appears in Sir Charles Morgan's letter, than because "he had purchased it"—and a very sufficient reason it was.

If the Captains and Lieutenants had, also, purchased their Commissions, and were dismissed *without leave to sell*, the fact would appear to establish a precedent in favour of Prerogative to cashier Officers; but still the exercise of it, in this very case, was evidently grounded on the censure of a *Military Tribunal*, arising out of evidence disclosed upon the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.

If none of the Captains and Lieutenants purchased their commissions, their case furnishes no precedent at all. On the contrary, when applied to the fact of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross being "allowed to sell his commission (though equally dismissed) having purchased the same," it should appear to draw a distinction between Officers (guilty of the same misconduct), on account of the difference of their positions with respect to the loss, and consequently the degree of punishment to be incurred by each upon such dismissal.

But, in the name of Justice, what analogy can be discovered between the case of these officers and that of Sir ROBERT WILSON? Their offences were established before a *General Court Martial*, and the prerogative was exercised in consequence of opinions expressed by that Court for the maintenance of discipline among officers *actually upon military duty and service*. What has been the crime committed by Sir ROBERT WILSON? What are the charges? By whom preferred? Where the proceedings, and "the pointed and just strictures" of a *General Court Martial* upon his conduct? What clause of the Mutiny Act, what article of war, what term or injunction in his commission, what rule or regulation of the service has he violated? What corps or branch of the service has he "inconvenienced, or injured" by actions which "reflect much disgrace" upon those who are guilty of them?—By what rule of law, justice, or even custom, has he lost the privilege, so rigidly enforced throughout the whole of the *Articles of War*, to be heard in his defence against any alleged misconduct, and, like his fellow-citizens and brother officers, to be tried and judged by his Peers? What says the second article of the twenty-fourth section of the *Articles of War*?—the sweeping article it may be called, viz.

"But all crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not specified in the said rules and articles, are to be taken cognizance of"—by what? by *Prerogative*? No such thing! but—"by a *Regimental Court Martial*, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and to be punished at their discretion."

Was such a clause, then, not sufficiently comprehensive for Sir Robert's offence? Let THE COURIER answer, at least this question? Are Ministerial conjectures, suspicions, delusions, or even their confident opinions to be of superior force to positive regulation, established evidence, and to a judgment founded upon oath, "well and truly to try and determine, and to administer justice without partiality, favour, or affection?"

The articles of War, therefore, do not affect the divine attribute claimed for prerogative of administering justice by a kind



of intuitive prescience, which renders inquiry, by process of Court Martial, wholly unnecessary. The whole spirit and letter of those articles cry out against any such pretension! Having laid down the landmarks of offence, they steadily adhere to one and the same arrangement for establishing conviction and inflicting punishment, viz. by procedure before a General or Regimental Court Martial, and by the unbiassed judgment, exclusively, of the Jury who compose it.

But the Officers of the 83th Regiment were heard, and that too in the mode pointed out by the Articles of War! The prerogative, in their case, was exercised almost at the very suggestion, but certainly upon the "pointed and just strictures" which the Court passed upon their conduct. This was all *en regle*. But what parallel is here to be discovered with the case of an Officer (unless Generals are out of the pale of protection afforded by the Mutiny Act and Articles of War) who has repeatedly challenged investigation, and has been as often denied it? Who has impeached the truth of supposed secret-testimony given against him, by informers or parasites, and is refused the unreasonable and dishonest request made "for leave to be permitted to prove wilful perjury," against the persons who may have furnished the inquirers with such secret testimony? Who peremptorily demands a list of charges against him, and none, is, or can be produced? but, who, nevertheless, is robbed as well as dismissed under the plea of unimpeachable prerogative!

Now, suppose prerogative to be invested even with the power to cut off heads without reason assigned, would the capricious exercise of such power upon *ex parte* and secret statements, or upon no statements, perhaps, at all, be less murders in the eye of God and man and reason? The Constitution of this country imparts no power, prerogative, or privilege for the infliction of injustice. If the King be constitutionally declared incapable of doing wrong, he is equally pronounced incapable of committing injustice, for injustice is the worst and most barbarous of all wrongs. The preservation, therefore, of this sacred pretension peremptorily required, in Sir Robert Wilson's case, the most scrupulous observance of every form and mode of procedure pointed out by the Mutiny Act, for establishing the guilt assumed by the unprincipled and lawless advisers of this exercise of the Prerogative against him.—They were bound equally with the Officers of the Army to consult and respect "the Rules and Articles for the better government of his Majesty's Forces," laid down for their guidance, and to the strict and impartial adherence to the spirit and letter of which Rules and Regulations every Officer engaged in the service confidently looks, and to them alone can look, for the only guarantee he possesses for security of *person, property, and character*.—If the latter are, henceforth, to be sported with as the caprice or malignity of Ministers, for the time being, may suggest, under the scandalous and fraudulent plea of Prerogative, let such their imperial will be announced openly and without disguise to the Army, that all those who never yet dreamed of the existence of such a power, as well as those who may hereafter be candidates for the military profession may fairly know the full terms and conditions of their engagement, and not risk their fortunes by a violation of the unknown and invisible law of Prerogative. Then, indeed, prerogative may be exercised with all the reproach it has disgracefully sustained in the case of Sir Robert Wilson. Him it struck without public investigation, or a hearing in his defence, and now seeks for a justification, not in proofs of its impartial adherence to, and administration "of the rules and articles for the better government of all our forces," but in precedents, forsooth, which may establish, if possible, the fact that prerogative, at some time or another, has exercised the power of dismissing and robbing officers with impunity, and, therefore, that it ought, by all means, to continue in the enjoyment of this honest and holy calling, without any reference to the justice or injustice of its infliction. Establish such a precedent, and every officer in the army, now and for ever, is laid at the very feet of the Ministers of the day, and their commissions, purchased or not purchased, are made over wholesale and retail to their discretion.

Well may protégés and partisans hail the approach of better times, in the anticipated decision of the Honourable House in

their favour. No difficulty will hereafter exist in meeting their wants, when once "dismissal by prerogative," under the verdict of the Home Department, shall become the new order of the day for his Majesty's Forces. The number of commissions purchased will afford ample funds and security for the maintenance of Ministerial ascendancy in the Honourable House.

The question, however, is yet to undergo the ordeal of discussion, and to receive its sentence from the guardians of the people's purse and persons. The result will be abject slavery to the army and nation, or a demarcation of the line beyond which prerogative, real or assumed, will not be allowed to trespass again in pursuit of victims to political malignity. It is perfectly clear that if the British army is to be Germanised, the British Constitution will, sooner or later, be Germanised also; and if the Representatives of the people shall be induced to ennobel or countenance such a radical change in the features of our civil and military institutions, let them not, at the same time, forget on whose heads the responsibility will ultimately attach!

*Greeks*.—We have received a subscription of 5l. in support of the Greeks from J. MAXWELL, Esq. M. P. for Renfrewshire, with an accompanying letter, which our readers will find in another column, and in which he advocates their cause with great zeal and ability.—*Morning Chronicle*.

*Mulium in Parva*, Jan. 4, 1822.—His Majesty continues at Brighton in good health—to-morrow the Royal Chapel to be consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese, with much ceremony—his Majesty to be present—Princess Augusta and Duchess of Gloucester expected at the Palace.—"Whatever differences may have existed in a very high quarter with a confidential person, there is reason to suppose they may have been partially if not entirely arranged. His Majesty is said to have directed that the temporary residence in Marlborough-row, formerly occupied by him during the repairs at the Pavilion, is to be immediately fitted for the use of Sir B. Bloomfield and family. *Hitherto Sir B. Bloomfield has resided in the Palace, where also Lady B. has been accommodated when at Brighton.*"—*Morn Chron.*—Saturday's Gazette, states his Majesty has been pleased to grant to John Arthur Douglas Bloomfield (eldest son of Sir B. Bloomfield), an honourable augmentation to his armorial ensigns, of a falconer's arm, supporting a falcon, imperially crowned, and a crest of augmentation of a similar description, to perpetuate remembrance of his having received from the Royal hands, the falcons presented by the Duke of Athol, at the Coronation.—Duke of York spending a week at Earl of Cardigan's, Dean-park, Northamptonshire.—Earl of Liverpool left Bath Wednesday.—Marquis Wellesley arrived at Bath on Sunday se'night—next day left for Worcester, Shrewsbury, &c. to embark for Dublin—the Marquis the only Irishman within a century appointed Vice-regal Governor.—A new Catholic Bill asserted will be brought into Parliament early next Session, with such alterations as will remove much of the hostility shewn towards Mr. Plunkett's bill.—Last accounts from Ireland more favourable than for some time past.—Whole of the furniture of her late Majesty about to be sold at Cambridge House, as well as that mansion.—Marchioness Buckingham has given a dinner of roast beef, plum pudding and strong beer, to the poor of Avington, Itchen, Easton, and Martyr Worthy, Hants.—Marquis Titchfield a candidate to represent Lynn, vice Sir M. B. Fulkes, deceased, whose son has declined a contest at present.—It is rumoured that Ministers intend shortly reducing their own salaries—Vice Admiral Colpoys, arrived at Portsmouth from North American station—Viellette, Captain Pechell, also arrived from Bermuda—had been three years and a half on North American station.—Considerable fall in Foreign and English Stocks, last week, from apprehensions of war between Russia and Turkey—some improvement Saturday.—Italian Opera opens Saturday se'night, under the direction of a Committee of Noblemen—many new performers.—Drury Lane Manager, after maintaining a contest with the audience four nights, obliged to withdraw GIOVANNI IN ISLAND Saturday evening—Fine young green mint sold in Covent Garden market Saturday.—*Litchfield Gazette*.

## Sonnet.

Written by Mr. Roscoe in the blank leaf of the copy of his *Life of Leo X.* presented by him to Mr. Coke.

"To T. W. COKE, Esq., M. P., HOLKHAM, AS A MARK OF THE SINCERE RESPECT AND ATTACHMENT OF THE AUTHOR."

"The cloth'd in varnish'd vest, and trick'd with gold,  
To Holkam's splendid halls thou take thy way,  
Think not, my book, that this thy proud display  
Will ought avail thee;—there thou shalt behold  
The speaking train of bards, and songs of old—  
Immortal sons of learning's happier day:  
And own that thou, amid their bright array,  
Art all unworthy to be there enrolled.  
Thou, then, remote, at modest distance lie,  
Till he, the master, with benignant eye,  
Shall o'er thy page in pleas'd attention bend;  
Enough, if firm to Truth and Freedom's cause,  
He find thee worthy of his kind applause,  
And in the author recognize the friend."

W. ROSCOE.

## City Philosophical Society.

On Wednesday evening, we had the pleasure of hearing a lecture delivered in the lecture-room of this excellent Society (in Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.) The subject was *Usury*,—the lecturer, Mr. Colls. We were very much struck both with the comprehensive plan and pithy argument of the discourse—two things not often united. An unusual body of information was condensed into a paper, the reading of which did not occupy more than one hour; and all possible objections to the lecturer's positions were stated and answered with a most useful and meritorious candour. Mr. Colls set out with an account of the superstitious or ignorant origin of the laws against Usury, and a description of the legal penalties and moral odium which that necessary species of trade had incurred. He thence proceeded to refute the various pretexts under which mankind have sheltered their absurd and futile attempts to restrict the natural course of money-dealings;—proving by the most elegant reasoning, that the objections urged by the advocates of such attempts, apply with equal or greater force to all other bargains in which folly may be cheated, and extravagance or wild speculation may be encouraged. Without denying a certain alloy of unavoidable abuse, he clearly shewed that the abuse was certainly not more than human frailty has attached to all kinds of traffic; and that it is as unjust and as pernicious to society, to limit the profits of money (no matter what the risk to the lender or the advantages to the borrower) as it would be to affix a maximum to the price of corn or of any other commodity. Having dismissed these flimsy pretences, the Lecturer next attacked some thing more solid, namely, the *mischiefs of the Usury Laws*. He displayed in a simple and logical form the injustice, the impolicy, the inefficacy, the cruelty, the treachery, and artificial crime, which they notoriously produce. And he concluded with a smart and sensible piece of advice to those who are ever ready to raise the ignorant cry of "innovation" against all who conscientiously attempt to expose and correct the long-established prejudices of mankind.

It is a little curious to reflect, how very blind and general the concurrence of the world has been in the prejudices concerning Usury—prejudices so opposed to the interests and so thwarting to the wants of society, and almost unsupported besides (except in relation to superstition) by the passions of men. Lord Bacon was the first writer who directed attention to the great advantages of Usury, and ventured to speak dispassionately of usurers. His Essay on the subject does him great honour, though the prejudices of the age prevented his pushing to its proper extent the principle he had partly discovered. The question was nevertheless singularly neglected, till the illustrious JEREMY BENTHAM took it up in 1789; and in a tract entitled "*A Defence of Usury*" put to rest for ever both the moral and political question. That venerable Legislator handles all such subjects with so perfect a mastery, so extraordinary a grasp of mind, that afterwriters can very rarely do more than simply follow in the same track, content to be original only in style and occasional illustration. Mr. Colls did not fail to acknowledge in the amplest manner his obligation to that great writer, to whose excellence he paid a grateful tribute. Still the present composition was his own; and for that we are anxious to render "honour due" to the young and intelligent lecturer. We should not omit to mention that Mr. Colls's delivery was appropriate and distinct; and that he met with a flattering reception from a numerous and respectable audience.

We gladly take this opportunity of introducing to the notice of our readers the "City Philosophical Society,"—an association formed on the basis of mutual improvement in all subjects connected with sciences and philosophy at large. It consists of a considerable number of respectable persons (chiefly young gentlemen) who meet once a week, and lectures are delivered once a fortnight by the members in rotation. A trifling subscription and a few light fines supply the means of purchasing books,

scientific instruments, &c., and the society is in some manner connected with the chemical lectures of Mr. Tatum, a gentleman who has earned a well-merited reputation by dint of great industry and unassisted talent. *Examiner*, Dec. 16, 1821.

## Gymnastics of the Studios.

Pope seems to have considered the exercise of riding as peculiarly favourable to literary contemplations. In that most scholastic ride in company with old Lintot, which the poet describes with such spirit in his letter to Lord Burlington, the two equestrians, author and book-seller, alighted to refresh themselves under the shade of some spreading trees. Lintot pulled out a pocket Horace, and requested Pope to amuse himself in "turning an ode" till they mounted again. "Lord!" says Lintot, "if you pleased, what a clever miscellany you might make at leisure hours." "Perhaps I may," said Pope, "if we ride on; the motion is in aid to my fancy; a round trot very much awakens my spirits; then jog on apace, and I can." This very much reminds one of Swift's song, "Pegasus loves a jolting pace." The recipe, however, does not seem to have been very efficacious; for when, after the lapse of a full hour, Lintot broke out, "Well, Sir! how far have you gone?" Pope's answer was, only "Seven miles."

Walking is certainly favourable to thought. Perhaps it acts on the mind somewhat in the same manner as it does upon the body, and causes at the same time a circulation of blood and ideas. Certainly "a walk in the garden" (we hope we are not trespassing) is as pleasant an amusement for the body and soul of man, be he scholar or not, as any in the world. It is so easy to put down your book and take up your hat, and seek your garden, and there walk, stand, saunter, or sit, just as the humour moves you. We should like to know, amongst all the quiet unpretending pleasures the world can furnish, what is better than to sit reading an entertaining book on a sunny day in the shade? We should like to know what

The court, church, the vessel and the mart  
Sword, gown, gain, glory, offer in exchange

for such hours of tranquil enjoyment? Is it not Cowley that wisely tells Evelyn—

"In books and gar dens thou hast placed aright,  
Thy noble innocent delight—?"

## Patent for Improved Rudders.

To Andrew Timbrell, of the Old South-Sea House, London, for the Improvement in the Rudder and Stereage of Ships.

On the subject of this improvement, the patentee says, "experience has convinced every nautical man of the danger and inconvenience attending the labour at the wheel, in consequence of the sea striking with violence into the vacuum between the stern-post and the rudder; this danger increases with the velocity of the ship, and during her rapid progress rushes with such weight and power into the chambers, and against the weather angle of the rudder, as to shake the whole stern-frame, and render the steering of the ship in boisterous weather most laborious and dangerous. This improvement, which traverses on the stern-post, acts as a minor helm, gives additional effect to the power of the rudder by the space of the vacuum it covers, and permits the water to pass smoothly from the ship's bottom along the sides of the rudder, without noise agitation, or counteraction; thus reducing the manual labour at the wheel equal to the power of one man, and giving such ease and facility to the steering of the ship, as to render the short iron tiller perfectly secure in all weathers."

The improvement consists of a flap, or minor rudder, traversing with the principal rudder, and attached to the stern-post; this flap covers the vacancy around the posts behind the rudder, or between the rudder and stern-post. This vacancy or space in a vessel of 1200 tons burthen, is about 23 feet high, and 18 inches by 12 or 14 inches broad, and into this vacancy, when the helm is nearly a-weather, the water rushes with such force in passing off from the ship's bottom, as to impede her progress and to cause her steering difficult. In case of stern-way, the flap, or minor-rudder, is turned back against the stern-post, out of action. On the under part of the stern-post, a piece of copper is fixed to prevent ropes getting between it and the rudder; and it is recommended that the edges of the rudder be cut off, or rounded, down to fight water mark, to break the eddy otherwise occasioned by its passage through the water.

It is further stated, that by this improvement the velocity of the ship will be augmented in proportion to her rate of passage through the water, inasmuch as the effect, or the action of the counteracting power of the column of water which rushes between the stern-post and rudder (equal in weight to several tons in larger vessels) has a new direction, and is applied to her velocity, increasing her average progress one knot per hour, giving facility to the sailing, safety, and comfort of the vessel.



# MISCELLANEOUS.

—681—

## Emigration.

From our American Correspondent.

Official Abstract of the Number, Occupation, and Sex of Passengers arriving in different parts of the United States from Foreign Countries, from the 30th of September 1819 to 30th of September 1821:—

### Useful productive Class.

Artificer, .....	1	Dyers, .....	3	Potters, .....	2
Bakers, .....	58	Farmers, .....	806	Printers, .....	4
Basket-makers, ..	5	Fishermen, .....	4	Refiner, .....	1
Blacksmiths, .....	35	Flax-dresser, .....	1	Rigger, .....	1
Block-makers, .....	7	Gardeners, .....	25	Rope-makers, .....	6
Boat-builders, .....	4	Goldsmith, .....	1	Rule-makers, .....	2
Book-binder, .....	1	Gunsmiths, .....	3	Sadlers, .....	4
Boot makers, .....	3	Harness-makers, .....	3	Sail-makers, .....	2
Bricklayers, .....	6	Hatters, .....	5	Semstresses, .....	10
Brick-maker, .....	1	Iron-founder, .....	1	Ship-carpenters, .....	5
Brazier, .....	1	Labourers, .....	389	Shoe-makers, .....	82
Braze-founders, .....	2	Leather-dresser, .....	1	Silversmiths, .....	2
Brewers, .....	6	Mantua-makers, .....	5	Slater, .....	1
Butchers, .....	37	Manufacturers, .....	7	Soap-boilers, .....	2
Button-maker, .....	1	Masons, .....	12	Stay-makers, .....	2
Cabinet-makers, .....	22	Mattress-maker, .....	1	Stone-cutters, .....	8
Carpenters, .....	114	Mechanics, .....	31	Tailors, .....	56
Chair-makers, .....	4	Milliners, .....	17	Tanners, .....	8
Chandlers, .....	6	Millers, .....	9	Tinker, .....	1
Cloth-dressers, .....	3	Millwrights, .....	2	Tobaccoists, .....	6
Clothiers, .....	9	Morocco-dresser, .....	1	Turner, .....	1
Cloth-manufact- urer, .....	1	Nail-maker, .....	1	Umbrella-makers, .....	2
Coppers, .....	33	Painters, .....	13	Watch-makers, .....	6
Coppersmiths, .....	4	Paper-makers, .....	2	Weavers, .....	61
Cotton-spinner, .....	1	Pin and Needle makers, .....	2	Wheelwrights, .....	4
Curriers, .....	10	Planters, .....	66	Whitesmiths, .....	4
Cutlers, .....	5	Plasterers, .....	7	Wax-makers, .....	2
Distillers, .....	5	Plumbers, .....	3		
				Total	1957

### Useful unproductive Class.

Accountants, .....	4	Druggists, .....	2	Military Men, .....	32
Ambassadors, .....	2	Engineers, .....	6	Nurse, .....	1
Architects, .....	2	Engravers, .....	2	Paper-hanger, .....	1
Artists, .....	2	Fair Traders, .....	2	Physician, .....	1
Auctioneer, .....	1	Farriers, .....	2	Publican, .....	1
Barbers, .....	6	Governess, .....	1	Schoolmasters, .....	21
Carters, .....	2	Grocers, .....	6	Servants, .....	57
Clergymen, .....	18	Herdsmen, .....	2	Shop-keepers, .....	11
Clerks, .....	76	Horse-doctor, .....	1	Stationers, .....	4
Colliers, .....	3	House-keepers, .....	8	Steward, .....	1
Cooks, .....	7	Judge, .....	1	Supercargoes, .....	26
Confectioners, .....	4	Lawyers, .....	5	Traders, .....	31
Consults, .....	4	Lioner, .....	1	Washerwomen, .....	3
Dentist, .....	1	Mariners, .....	350	Woollen-drapper, .....	1
Draftsman, .....	1	Mathematician, .....	1		
Drapers, .....	6	Merchants, .....	938		
				Total	1730

### Ornamental and amusing unproductive Class.

Dancing Master, .....	1	Hair-dressers, .....	2	Rope-dancer, .....	1
Falconer, .....	1	Jewellers, .....	5	Showman, .....	1
Gentlemen, .....	87	Ladies, .....	49		
Gilder, .....	1			Total	148

### Recapitulation.

Useful productive class, .....	1987
Useful unproductive class, .....	1730
Ornamental and amusing unproductive class, .....	148

3865

Occupation unknown, chiefly women and children, .....

3136

Total arrived in the United States, 7001

Of these there are 1959 females, 5042 males

Of this whole number there belong to agriculture, .....

997

Commerce, .....

1461

Manufactures, labour, arts, liberal professions, reformed classes, &c. ....

1467

Total 3865

\* These denominations have no reference to intellectual or personal qualifications, but only denote pecuniary independence.

On the 2d of March, 1819. Congress passed "An Act regulating Passenger-Ships and Vessels." The principal object of the law was to secure to passengers from foreign countries, whilst on ship-board, an ample supply of provisions and water, and sufficient room to render them comfortable during the passage. It also enables the American Government to ascertain the number and description of persons arriving in the United States, by compelling the Captain or Master of every vessel entering from foreign places to deliver lists of passengers to the Collector of Customs, which list must designate the age, sex, and occupation of each passenger, together with the country to which he or she belongs, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants.

## Greeks.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir,

I hope that the policy which seems dedicated to the effort of conforming men to institutions which impede the progress of the human mind in its pursuit of the knowledge of truth, is not irretrievably enlisted in the maintenance of Mahometan delusion. But should Government unhappily be enthralled in the tottering fabric which, under a sacred name, virtually undermines genuine piety and rational loyalty, the sentiments of this intelligent and upright people are still unfettered, and are capable of saving the character of a country, which, from the age of Coeur de Lion to the reign of George the Fourth, was celebrated as the refuge and resource of freedom, from the degradation of acquiescing in its unbecoming apathy. It is virtuous in the Greeks to occupy Marathon and Thermopylae, to emancipate the ashes of Leonides and Thrasybulus, to look up to the sky of Plato and Socrates without shame, and to recal the breath of freedom to those regions, so long poisoned by the moral miasma of slavery.

The Mainotes and Hadrantes, and (until our Ionian reign) the Parganotes retained their independence, both by land and sea, in the days of Turkish power; in its decadence surely the people of Great Britain could lead back their kindred freemen to the patrimony of their illustrious ancestors, and replace the Parthenon and Areopagus, under the auspices of the offspring of Pericles and Praxiteles.

Are the saviours of Spain and Portugal, the abolitionists of the Slave Trade, the circulators of the Holy Scriptures, to be known only to the early instructors of the human race, as auxiliaries of the Turks, as the expatriators of the Parganotes, and as the spoliators of Athens, of Egina, of Phigalia?

Is it a pure love of the arts which loads our edifices with the memorials of genius, of taste, and of patriotic actions, and leaves the children of their cultivated authors emulating the achievements of their fathers, unfriended, unpitied, nay even prohibited from attempting to make the life valuable, by making it honourable?

Is it a true admiration of freedom which confines it to one solitary island of the ocean? Is it a true zeal for education which leaves the Empire of Greece in the hands of a people whose reign is dependent upon ignorance? Is it a true anxiety for the Liberty of the Press to suffer the usurpation of a horde of Scythians, which lives in internal hostility to charge, and occupies in military possession its every province?

Whatever may be the conceptions of Rulers as to the permanence and as to the use of power, no Christian can doubt that its continuance depends upon its application. God entrusts wealth and knowledge to that people, which will use them in promoting the welfare of mankind (a welfare which the revival of a Grecian State, in the place of a Mahometan province, would unquestionably promote); and as Great Britain has, in later times, been the depository of power, we should seek to maintain the protection of heaven, by promoting independence without which human nature degenerates from those dignified sentiments which confer lustre on human nature, impart good faith to Nations, and instruct States in the true interests of mankind.

Let us remember the beautiful lines of the bravest Chief of the heroic age, and, profiting by the experience of the many ages which have rolled between us, strive that, when we shall sink in the stream of time, no historian's page may trace features of guilt in the actions of the British Nation; to obscure the many trophies of a free, a moral, and a philanthropic country—and to render doubtful the motives of its noblest actions.

I hope you will pardon this long letter, and accept, with the trifling contribution (all that the pressure of extravagance in war, and impolicy in peace, permits me to alienate from my native country) I have inclosed, my individual thanks for aiding the generous cause of Greece.

I have the honour to be, Your obedient humble servant,

Polce, Renfrewshire, Dec. 12.

J. MAXWELL.

## Law Reports.

## ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—JURY COURT, &amp;c.

GIBSON, ESQ. V. THE LORD ADVOCATE, &amp;c.

By the Act of Parliament, passed in the year 1819, for amending an act of the 55th of his late Majesty, to facilitate the administration of justice in Scotland, it is enacted.

1st, That, in all actions for real or verbal injuries, &c. 'where the conclusion shall be for damages and expenses only,' the Lord Ordinary of the Outer-House do remit, and he is thereby authorised and required, after defences are lodged, to remit the whole process and productions forthwith to the Jury Court in civil causes.

2d, That if it shall appear to the parties, or either of them, that there is a question of law or relevancy which ought to be decided previous to the remit of the cause to the Jury Court, it shall be competent to them to state the same ORALLY to the Lord Ordinary; who, if he think fit, may give judgment *de plano*, OR ORDER PLEADINGS on the alleged question of law or relevancy; AND IF HE ORDERS PLEADINGS THEN the case is to be proceeded in according to the course of the Court of Session.

3d, That it shall be competent for the Lord Ordinary if it shall appear to him that there is no question of law or relevancy which ought to be decided previous to the remit of the cause to the Jury Court, FORTHWITH TO ORDER SUCH CAUSE TO BE REMITTED to the said Court; provided always that it shall also be competent for the Lord Ordinary, if he sees cause, to reserve the alleged question of law for the consideration of the Court of Session, after the matters of fact shall have been found by a jury; AND IN ALL SUCH CASES THE INTERLOCUTOR OF THE LORD ORDINARY ORDERING THE CAUSE TO BE REMITTED TO THE JURY COURT, whether or without a reservation of the alleged question of law, shall NOT be subject to review by representation, PETITION appeal to the House of Lords, or otherwise.

Mr. GIBSON of Ingliston, as our readers know, brought an action, concluding for damages, against the Lord Advocate. Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Mr. John Hope, advocate, and others as having combined to wound his feelings, and injure his professional reputation, by means of the Beacon newspaper. That action came, in course of the rolls, before Lord Alloway, Ordinary; and the ordinary motion was made by the pursuer for a remit to the jury Court. This was opposed on the part of the Lord Advocate, and the other defenders; who alleged there was a point of law in the case; and agreeably to the right conferred on parties by the statute, they stated this alleged point of law ORALLY to the Lord Ordinary. It so happened, however, that when their oral statements were concluded, his Lordship had to leave the Court (it being about two o'clock) to attend a funeral. But his Lordship did not order pleadings, nor did he even continue the cause, or make *avotandum* to himself. No order was made of any kind; and, on calling the case next day, his Lordship, who saw no question of law or relevancy that required to be either decided or reserved, remitted the case simply to the jury Court.

Notwithstanding this line of proceeding, which, the pursuer afterwards argued, shut the door against representation, petition, appeal, and every other mode of review, the defenders in a petition, (written partly, as we have been assured, by Sir Walter Scott, a party, and one of the Principal Clerks of the First Division of the Court,) brought the case under review of the Lords of the First Division.

When this petition was moved, the pursuer, as already mentioned contended, that as the Lord Ordinary had not ordered pleadings, and as his Lordship, on hearing the parties orally, as he was bound to do, had been of opinion that no point of law required to be decided or reserved by him previously to remitting the case, and had accordingly remitted the case, as he was empowered by statute to do; the defenders were precluded from petitioning, and the Court from reviewing in any shape, the judgment of the Lord Ordinary, by the clear language of an act of Parliament, passed for the express purpose of prohibiting any such proceedings. The pursuer moved, therefore, that the petition should not be received or written upon,—a practice, it was said, which their Lordships had observed in other similar cases.

Lord HERMAND observed, that the Act of Parliament was loosely or absurdly expressed; and it was not their Lordships' business to amend, but interpret such acts in the best way they could. It did not appear to him that the Lord Ordinary had decided *de plano*, and he was therefore for ordering an answer to the Petition.—Lord SUGGOTH gave a similar, but fuller opinion, and dwelt more upon the hearing of counsel being tantamount to ordering pleadings. His Lordship was also for an answer. Lord BALMUTO (who was in the Chair) seemed to consider the argument in the Petition as bad, but thought an answer should be taken, especially as the Second Division of the Court had just ordered an answer to a similar Petition against a remit made by Lord Pitmilley of the action at the instance of Lord Archibald Hamilton against the Printers, &c. of the same Newspaper.—Lord BALGHALY expressed a de-

clined opinion, that, from the terms of the statute, their Lordships were prohibited from receiving such a petition; and his Lordship instanced a case in which, although the debate before the Lord Ordinary had been reduced to writing in the shape of minutes, the Court still held that these were not pleadings ordered by the Lord Ordinary in the sense of the act, and refused to write on a petition for the objecting party.—But as a majority of the Court were of a different opinion, the petition was in this case ordered to be answered.—*Scribmas, December 29.*

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JULY 27, 1821.

REED V. RONHAM.

This was an action brought to recover the amount of a loss sustained by the plaintiff, arising out of the injuries sustained by a subsequent sale of the ship VICTORIA, at Calcutta, the year before last. Several witnesses proved the sea worthiness of the ship on her voyage out, and when returning to this country from Calcutta. That on her passage she received an injury from striking against a brig; that she was subsequently overtaken, and damaged so considerably by a hurricane, as to render it necessary that she should put back to Calcutta. There the Captain of this vessel effected a sale of her as the most prudent course, having previously caused surveys to be made, and tendering an abandonment of her to the proper person. For the defence, it was contended that the Captain, in selling the ship, was not equally the agent of the parties, and that there was something like a collusion between the Captain and his Owners in effecting this sale. It was further contended, that at all events the loss was not total and generally that the underwriter was not bound to pay.

The Chief Justice said, the first point here was, the abandonment of the ship at Calcutta, which was proved; and the next point, which the Jury were to consider, was this—was the loss in consequence of the sale a total, or only an average loss? With respect to the conduct of the Captain, it was beyond all suspicion; no man could have acted more prudently or more correctly.

Verdict.—"Total loss, with benefit of salvage: the sum to be settled between the parties."

TOURAY V. BELL.

This was an action brought to recover the difference of freight to and from Calcutta, in the same ship, which was alleged to be lost by the plaintiff, in consequence of the VICTORIA not pursuing her voyage, but being sold at Calcutta. The evidence was of the same nature as that offered in the previous case.

The Chief Justice said the principal point to which the Jury should direct their attention was, whether they consider, under all the circumstances, the Captain did what was best for all the parties by effecting a sale of the ship? She was proved to be sea-worthy on leaving England she was in equally sound condition on her return voyage from Calcutta but coming down the Hoogly River, she struck against a brig, which gave her a severe contusion. She next encountered a hurricane, and the Captain very properly thought his best plan would be again to return to Calcutta. He did so. He found out the agent of the underwriters, Mr. Mackenzie, and in consequence of his notice to the agent a survey was taken. Two other surveys immediately followed, from which it appeared that the ship was unfit to sail, and that it was entirely owing to the able manner in which she was stowed that she was able to weather the storm she had encountered. A fourth survey also took place, which stated that a very partial repair would cost above sixteen thousand rupees. There was not the slightest proof of collusion between the Captain and the Owners. Indeed, how could there be, the sale was public and though she might have lost as large a sum as ten thousand pounds, perhaps the price for which she sold was all she had a right to bring. Again he must repeat, that the conduct of the Captain was marked by extraordinary caution and attention.

Verdict for the plaintiff Damages 295*l*.

There is now living, a few doors beyond Bent's Hotel, in High Cross-street in this town, a female child, that may justly be described as a prodigy of nature. Though only eight months old, it weighs nearly four stone, and measures twenty-six inches round the body, and eighteen inches and a half round the thigh, with the flesh of its legs hanging over the shoes, somewhat like that of the celebrated Daniel Lambert. Notwithstanding its bulky appearance, it seems to be of a most lively disposition; has a fine fair skin, beautiful brown hair, and is altogether a most interesting looking child. The infant happened accidentally to be at Hinckley, with its mother, on the day that the late Charity Ball took place there, much curiosity was excited to see it; and the mother received a handsome present from a number of respectable ladies on the occasion. The father of the child is named William Potter, by trade a blacksmith.—*Leicester Chronicle.*



Wednesday, June 19, 1822.

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### Newspaper Chat.

**ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.**—(From the *BALTIMORE MORNING CHRONICLE*.)—During the period of President Washington's administration, a man, the friend and companion of that hero, we believe, throughout the whole course of our revolutionary war, applied for a lucrative and for a very responsible office. The man was at all times welcome to Washington's table—he had been to a certain degree necessary to the domestic repose of a man who had for seven years fought the battles of his country, and who had now undertaken the task of welding her political destinies. At all times, and all places, Washington regarded his revolutionary associate with an eye of evident partiality and kindness. He was jocular, he was jovial, and he was a pleasant and unobtrusive companion. Being somewhat straitened in his circumstances, he applied to his old friend and benefactor for an appointment to a lucrative office in his gift. He had no doubt of his success, and his friends cheered him on the prospect of his arrival to competency and ease. The opponent of this gentleman was known to be decidedly hostile to the politics of Washington; he had even made himself conspicuous amongst the ranks of opposition to the cardinal policy of our revolutionary hero. He had, however, the temerity to stand as a candidate for the office to which the friend and the favourite of Washington aspired. He had nothing to urge in favour of his pretensions but strong integrity, promptitude, and fidelity in business, and every quality which, if called into exercise, would render service to the state. Every one considered the application of this man hopeless; no glittering testimonial of merit had he to present to the eye of Washington; he was known to be the political enemy of that man: he was opposed by a favourite of the General's and yet, with such fearful odds, he dared to stand the candidate. What was the sequel of all this? The enemy to Washington was appointed to the office, and his table companion was left destitute and dejected. A mutual friend interested himself on this subject, and ventured to speak to the President, and even to remonstrate on the injustice of his appointment. Let the word of Washington be noted. "My friend I receive with a cordial welcome—he is welcome to my house and welcome to my heart, but, with all his good qualities, he is not a man of business. His opponent is, with all his politics so hostile to me, a man of business; my private feelings have nothing to do in this case. I am not George Washington, but President of the United States; as George Washington, I would do this man any kindness in my power, but as President of the United States I can do nothing."

The following alliterative acrostic is as stupid, but somewhat more serious, than such things usually are:—

She sings so soft, so sweet, so soothing still;  
That to the tone ten thousand thoughts there thrill;  
Elysian ecstasies enchant each ear;  
Pleasure's pure pious poise prince, peasant, peer;  
Hashing high hymns, heaven hears her harmony;  
Earth's envy ends: enthral'd—each ear, each eye;  
Numbers need ninefold nerve, nor nearly name  
Soul stirring Stephens' skill! sure seraphs sing the same.

A Paris Paper says, that the famous Baron Bergami still lives 'at Presno'; his favourite amusement is the chase; he has thirty dogs of the greatest beauty. He wears a long, thick, black beard; his servant and valet-men are also bearded like their master.

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY.**—The interior of Westminster Abbey, and the venerable monuments which it encloses, are now under-going a thorough repair. Near a hundred workmen are engaged under the able direction of Mr. Chantrey, and other artists of talent.—The whole of the iron railings which were erected round the various monuments have been removed. They were so much decayed that they gave a most miserable appearance to this otherwise grand mausoleum. There will not be any railings again erected; but persons will always attend visitors, and prevent them from injuring the works. The windows have all been cleaned and repaired, and the different wood-work regilt.

**COURT DIALOGUE.**—If an Earl is a companion of the King, why should not the companion of a King be an Earl? Although we do not give credit to the person we have in our eye—him we mean who once spoilt the keeper of Newgate's coal tankard by inadvertently putting his nose over it when he drank—for so much Saxon knowledge as this antithesis would imply; we may say, that less perspicacity than goes to the disposing of terms, and detecting a sophism like this, is more than enough to inflate the vanity of some courtiers. In exemplification take the following report of an interloction which is stated to have recently occurred between two great men; shall we say of kindred boobies?—that won't do—or of congenial minds? of neither—or both?—This a biscuit-baker: that the greatest; possessor of biscuit in the empire:—a turtle-fed alderman and a flattery-fed personage. The one ever ready to borrow, the other seldom unwilling to lend—not however in the way indicated in Scripture, by giving to the poor. As even "Hargrave's Conveyan-

cing" cannot instruct us in a safer mode of describing the parties; so we proceed:—"Well, Sir W., I hear you are desirous of changing your Baronetcy for a Barony—is it true?"—"Sir, it is the wish next to my heart."—"Good; but you have no landed estate?"—"My house and grounds" at Southgate."—"That's not enough to dignify a peerage."—"But I've a 'pretty bit of property' at Leatherhead in Surrey."—"Aye, that will do—you may be Lord Leatherhead, Sir W. whenever you please!"—"Doubtless his expectant Lordship will have the next vacant red ribbon. RAIMOND BARRY.—Our readers may possibly recollect an account given in this paper, some time back, of the discovery of a Brother of the late celebrated Painter, (James Barry) in the condition of a common beggar. When Professor Barry died, it seems this brother was at sea; and the property he left (about 2000*l.*) devolved to his sister, a lady who is said to be now living in affluence.—At the time when the account we allude to appeared in our paper, some gentlemen connected with the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, (the walls of whose rooms are adorned with the works of the celebrated deceased) had commenced a subscription for Raimond Barry, and it was hoped that he would have been placed out of the reach of want. We regret to learn, however, from a Correspondent, that this expectation has not been realized; that, so far from it, the unfortunate old man has 'for some time been living the life and enduring the hardships of a common mendicant; that he has been more than once seized by the police-officers; has been committed to the House of Correction as a vagrant, where his bed was a scanty portion of straw, on the cold stones, and his food one small loaf per day of a pound weight; and finally on his liberation, has just been dispatched from the workhouse in St. Giles's, in a pass-cart, on the way to his native country, Ireland, without clothing sufficient to protect him from the weather.—Our Correspondent, (whose letter does him great credit) may not have heard, as we have, that this unfortunate man's habits were of an unfavourable nature, which rendered it somewhat difficult to serve him effectually. At the same time, we rather fear that he may have been too soon abandoned to his fate; for, however repulsive his infirmities, when his many sufferings are considered, his advanced period of life, (suppose 70) his utter inability to help himself, being both blind and deaf, and his very near relationship to a man who had so highly distinguished himself as an historical painter, we do think that something should have been done to have at least relieved him from the necessity of begging in the streets with his wife for their daily bread. As Hamlet says, our own "honour and dignity," if not the merits of the parties, should be consulted on such occasions; and here, too, there are associations suggested by the recollection of Raimond Barry's deceased Brother, and the delightful art he assisted to raise and to honour, which make one still more lament to hear of his unhappy fortune.—Perhaps this notice of his condition may be of service to him in his native land, where kind hearts, we are quite sure, are not wanting, whatever else may be; and we thank our Correspondent for offering us the chance of being in any way serviceable to the object of his attention.

**EDWARD ALLEYN.**—Most of our readers may know, that the founder of the College at Dulwich (which now contains a collection of very fine pictures by the old Masters, bequeathed by Sir Francis Burgeois) was a celebrated player in the Elizabethan age, Edward Alleyn. Fuller describes him as "a youth of an excellent capacity, a cheerful temper, a tenacious memory, and a sweet elocution; and in his person of a stately port and aspect." He was a principal actor in the plays of Shakspere and Ben Jonson; and he amassed a large fortune as an actor and as the proprietor of the Fortune play-house near Whitecross-street, which he built himself. Superstition induced him to build the College at Dulwich, if the story told by Aubrey be true; which states, "that Mr. Alleyn, playing a demon with six others in one of Shakspere's plays, he was, in the midst of the play, surprised by an apparition of the Devil; which so worked on his fancy, that he made a vow, which he performed by building Dulwich College."—The building was conducted by Inigo Jones, and finished in 1617, at a cost of ten thousand pounds. That he was no common actor, may be gathered from the following lines addressed to him by Ben Jonson:—

"If Rome so great and in her wisest age  
Fear'd not to boast the glories of her stage,  
As skillful Roscius and great *Æop*,—men  
Yet crown'd with honours, as with riches then,—  
Who had no less a trumpet to their name  
Than Cicero, whose very breath was fame;  
How can so great example die in me,  
That, Alleyn, I should pause to publish thee?  
Who both their graces in thyself hast more  
Outstript, than they did all that went before;  
And, present worth, in all dost so contract,  
As, others spake, but only thou dost act;  
Wear this renown: 'tis just that who did give  
So many Poets life, by one should live."

The present Rector of St. James's and dean of Canterbury, Dr. Andrews, who thinks so little of the gratification and health of many

alcoholics, seems to possess none of the spirit of his namesake, Lancelot Andrews, an eminent divine and Bishop of Winchester in the reign of James I., of whom the following story is related in the *Life of Waller* the poet:—"Waller going to see the King at Dinner, overheard a very extraordinary conversation between his Majesty, the Bishop of Winchester, and Dr. Neale, Bishop of Dorham. These two prelates, standing behind the King's chair, his Majesty asked them, "My Lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in Parliament?"—The Bishop of Durham readily answered, "God forbid, Sir, but you should; you are the breath of our nostrils."—Whereupon the King turned, and said to the Bishop of Winchester,—"Well, my Lord, what say you?"—"Sir," replied the Bishop, "I have no skill to judge of parliamentary cases."—The King answered, "No put-offs, my Lord; answer me presently."—"Then, Sir," said he "I think it lawful for you to take my brother Neal's money, for he offers it."

It seems at first sight surprising how long a time it takes to make any people proficient in the manufacturing or mechanical arts. One is often disposed to ask, why a Frenchman or a German cannot make a knife or a gun-lock so well as the inhabitants of Birmingham and Sheffield, after so long a rivalry, without there being any secret in the thing? The difference of skill is however sufficiently accounted for by the start the English had, the greater consequent encouragement, &c. Manual dexterity is the great requisite in these arts; and in that faculty, each new generation of manufacturers excels the one which preceded it; so that generally, for several generations, and except any important invention in machinery interferes, a nation which first distinguishes itself in a manufacture, is likely to retain the lead. A pleasant passage in Hobhouse's delightful *Journey through Albania*, &c. shows how necessary habit is to make even a clever people capable of such things as one might suppose common sense would almost of itself teach them to do. "The Greeks of Joannina,"—says that intelligent Traveller and ardent Patriot,—"are as industrious as any in Turkey; and their embroidery, the art in which they excel, is executed very neatly; but there was no one who could mend an umbrella in the whole place; and only one man a poor Italian, was capable of making a bedstead!" Joannina contains about 40,000 inhabitants and is the capital of the Pashalik of the ferocious Ali. It is beautifully situated on the banks of a noble lake, and would be a choice subject, we should think, for a Panorama.

## THE AUTHOR OF HUDIBRAS.

On Butler, who can think without just rage,  
The glory and the scandal of the age?  
Fair stood his hopes when first he came to town,  
Met every where with welcomes of renown,  
Courtied and loved by all, with wonder read,  
And promises of princely favour fed!  
But what reward for all had he at last?  
After a life in dull expectation past,  
The wretch, at summing up his mixtend days,  
Found nothing left but poverty and praise;  
Of all his gains by verse, he could not save  
Enough to purchase flannel and a grave.  
Reduc'd to want, he in due time fell sick,  
Was fain to die, and be interr'd on tick;  
And well might bless the fever that was sent  
To rid him hence, and his worse fate prevent.

## DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

The average price of corn, according to the latest return, is lower than according to any former one. Wheat is now on the average only 49s. 2d. per quarter, which is five or six shillings lower than the price before the harvest.

The celebrated Bramber Agricultural Association, of which Sir C. M. Barrrell was the President, is declared to be at an end, owing to the depression which pervades the agricultural interest.

Monday, before noon a beautiful rainbow was seen extending its brilliant arch over the West of the Metropolis. This appearance, so unusual on the Eve of Christmas, excited general attention.

The Duke of Cumberland (says the *Chevalier de Johnstone*) had the courtesy to allow our wounded to remain among the dead on the field of battle stripped of their clothes, from Wednesday, the day of our unfortunate engagement, till three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, when he sent detachments to kill all those who were still in life; and a great many who had resisted the effects of the continual rains which fell all that time, were then dispatched. He ordered a barn, which contained many of the wounded Highlanders, to be set on fire; and having stationed soldiers round it, they, with fixed bayonets, drove back the unfortunate men who attempted to save themselves, into the flames, burning them alive in this horrible manner, as if they had not been fellow creatures.

A Gentleman in the country has undertaken, for a wager, to live upon three pence per day for 30 successive days, including both liquids and solids. He commenced the performance of the task on Tuesday last.

## To Ireland.

The wily Monarch of the brook, too late,  
Finds a hook buried in the tempting bait;  
The panther hears the kid, in fury, bleat,  
Nor sees the pit, which gapes beneath its feet;  
So when a fellow man, man would destroy,  
His smiles disarm, and promises decoy;  
Trot not, Hibernia, then, the Courtier's bow,  
His polished manners and unsullied brow,  
These WELLESLEY has, perchance too from his heart,  
One native drop indignantly may start.  
When from her son the weeping parent gains  
No child's obedience, but a conqueror's chains;  
For'd, so the tyrants bid, that voice to shed  
Which once called Freedom to Religion's aid;  
Perchance his eye may droop, when in the breast  
(Which by his pressure throbs to be caress'd)  
The sword is plunged—...a stranger guides the blow,  
And to o'erflowing fills thy cup of woe;  
Whilst thou, Enthusiast, mark'at the garland shed  
Its native honours on an Irish head;  
And who that Stranger—trust him not, the thing  
Will wind in silence, till thou feel'st it sting,  
Under its master's wing concealing guile,  
Sigh when he sighs, and echo smile for smile;  
Called from the motley crew, who steer our bark,  
With equal wisdom, be it light or dark;  
Whom every changing wind, and every wave,  
Finds unprepared, and steering towards the grave;  
Constant in nothing, but in doing wrong,  
By chance and prejudice impelled along,  
To whose weak vision it is always night;  
The stars no guide afford, the sun no light;  
Who equally forget rewards and pain,  
And e'en experience lashes but in vain;  
By every drivelling mountebank deceiv'd,  
Whilst the cheat wonders that he is believed;  
Remembering well the axiom taught at schools,  
That Fate is kind to drunkards and to fools;  
With fearless ignorance they stand aside,  
And let it work, or aid, the foaming tide;  
Nor mark how steadily it bears us on,  
To the dark rock we're doom'd to split upon;  
Just such a one as this—determined still  
To please his patrons, and to work you ill,  
Boots it to them, if every step they tread,  
To gain their seat, is on an Irish head?  
Hibernia's sighs will fan them to repose,  
And her sons' blood he reckon'd that of foes;  
Each British soldier will be welcom'd home,  
If his red weapon tells a brother's doom—  
Oh! could I hope that WELLESLEY's name were sent  
No flattering harbinger of punishment;  
Not to conceal, but blunt, the poison'd hook;  
And on thy miseries with pity look;  
To seat our drooping Sister on her throne,  
Kiss her pale cheek, and soothe her angry groan;  
Whilst the poor wretch who trembles underneath  
The blushing sword, just starting from its sheath,  
Sees Conciliation's sacred form is there,  
And, wondering, hears the stranger cry—"Forbear!"  
Then, bounding forward, Irish hearts would say,  
Justice commands—we swear—we will obey.

Dec. 11, 1821.

ANGLO HIBERNICUS.

\* Surely Lord W. remains in heart friendly to emancipation.

† I hope I do the Secretary no injustice by saying he is not an Irishman, and that he is one of the most bigoted of the anti-catholics and anti-improvers.

‡ I mean no insult. The State has been called a "Vessel" by better poets than I; and his Majesty's Ministers, ergo, must be the crew.

§ I. e. Said Secretary.

|| Hibernia, own sister to Britannia.

In the poor house of Haxey, near Gainsborough, there are now living four old men, whose united ages make 336 years; the oldest being 86, and the youngest 81.

The population of the eighty-six Departments, of which the Kingdom of France, according to the Treaties of 1814 and 1816, now consists, amounted in 1820 to 30,407,007 individuals. In the year 1819, there were 990,033 births, and 780,338 deaths; making an excess of birth amounting to 209,695.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—685—

## Bravery of Bengal Sepoys.

Sir, To the Editor of the Journal.

As I cannot recollect ever having seen the accompanying letter from "VIATOR" published in Calcutta, I send you an authentic copy for insertion in your Paper, if you think proper, as I conceive it quite refutes "CARNATICUS's" opinion respecting Bengal Sepoys.

Sea-Coast, June 7, 1822.

Yours,

A BENGAL OFFICER.

P. S.—Mherwan Singh and Bhoopnarian Singh both volunteered from the Light Company 2nd Batt. 26th Regt. and which Company was with Lieut. Cols. Ludlow and Richards at Kalunga—1 Jeytack 1814 and 1815. B. O.

Sir, To the Editor of the Java Government Gazette.

The personal bravery of a Bengal Sepoy was never more manifest than in the late assault upon the Rajah's kratzen at Djoyakarta. The intrepidity with which Mherwan Singh of the Light Infantry Battalion exposed himself to the fire of some hundreds of Musketoons, has already been rewarded by the distinguished approbation of our gallant Commander: a relation, however, of the circumstance attending his exposure, may not be unacceptable to your readers in general, and therefore through the channel of your interesting paper, I communicate the particulars.

Towards the close of the action, a Horse Artillery Gun, with a small party of Dragoons, was most fiercely attacked by a considerable body of the Sultan's Troops, who had posted themselves behind the walls of a Mosque, and there fought with the desperation of madmen, who expected no quarter. The wall that protected them from our Cavalry was found to be so strongly built, that the fire from Captain Budyard's gun could make little or no impression. Their confidence and audacity was every moment increasing, and it became necessary to silence a fire which had already done some execution. There was a party of seven Sepoys along with this gun, and the Commander of the Forces was himself present to add confidence and resolution to the party by his personal coolness and intrepidity; it became therefore the fortunate lot of Mherwan Singh to take post, "bolt upright," upon the corner of the wall, which was the only situation from which his fire could bear upon the enemy.

In this spot he was instantly saluted with showers of balls, and his comrades handed him up loaded muskets from below. The post was found to be so exceedingly warm that a smart and honorable contest ensued between himself and his comrades, as to the honor of being conspicuously knocked on the head, but the Commander of the Forces decided the right of possession, by five emphatic words to his Secretary "Hanson, mark that brave fellow." This public expression of honorable applause hailed Mherwan Singh to the wall, he seemed absolutely beside himself with gallantry and pride, and he dealt his bullets with such considerable effect that the greatest number of the Sultan's Troops thought it advisable to retire. At about this juncture, the Commander of the Forces was severely wounded by one of the enemy who had appeared through a small opening in the wall, and after giving his fire, had instantly retired. Bhoopnarian Singh, the Havildar, promoted in the same Regiment went cautiously to the place from whence he had made his appearance, when my gentleman exhibited his pate the second time, he put his musket to his head and blew his brains to the devil.

This action was performed with the same remarkable indifference to personal danger. The aperture in the wall was crowded with spears, and every one who beheld the boldness of the action was satisfied his life would have been forfeited for his timidity. The Havildar, however, has escaped with uncommon good luck, and he is now again ready to be further promoted if an opportunity is given him of being further distinguished. I have the honor of being personally acquainted, in a slight degree with the Commander of the Forces, and I have heard him since declare that he never saw any thing surpass the coolness and intrepidity of these Sepoys. I have even heard him attribute the

safety of the whole party to their wonderful good conduct, and I imagine, Sir, that the approbation of a Soldier is the highest reward that a Soldier can receive.

I am, Sir, Your Subscriber,

Djorjocarta, July 18, 1812.

VIATOR.

Mherwan Singh was promoted from a Sepoy to a Jemadar, and Bhoopnarian Singh was promoted from Sepoy to Havildar, at the recommendation of the late Major General Sir R. Gillespie, K. C. B. Commander of the Force at Java. B. O.

## French Press.

QUID RIDES?

"In some countries the Judge is not only the accuser, but the executioner; and the direct interference of the Court may be seen in every step, from the first suspicion against the Criminal, down to the infliction of his sentence."—*Edinburgh Review*, No. 71, Art. 9.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

If we wish to know what the people of England think of the views of our TAVARISHS as to the CALCUTTA Press, we have only to look into the remarks inserted on the FRENCH PRESS, in the JOURNAL of the 5th and 17th instant, that is, as far as the latter approaches to the state of the former.

The animadversions are so pat, that JOHN BULL will "not know well what to say to them;" and so clear and unanswerable, that he will "be glad to know what they mean."

Thus;—"The new servants of the Crown certainly gave a pledge that they would dispense with the Censorship: this they have done, as a man would get rid of the doctors by killing the patient. The Liberty of the Press would not merely be fettered, it would be *ipso facto*, extinct, by such a law as that now proposed. A Ministry, possessing the same opinions, as that of the present ultra Royalist Ministry of France, should have held forth no such expectation as that of dispensing with the Censorship. It is inconsistent with their principles to allow of a Free Press; and they should have been aware, with respect to the Censorship, that "none but itself is fit to be its substitute."

"The Court Royal, within the range of whose jurisdiction Journals are published, shall have the power, in a solemn audience, to suspend or suppress Journals of which they think the spirit injurious."

"They both of them violate nature, by taking away that responsibility to which man as a free agent is liable, and substituting in its place partial or utter inability to act or move. But the Censorship only applies human powers within their proper sphere, in correcting that which is thought ill: the *projet* usurps the province of God, and affects to foresee the future."

"The truth seems to be, that for a species of offences against which the feelings of the Government are more likely to be directed than against many others, viz. that of "political libel," it is the most difficult thing in the world to provide a good legislative remedy. If there be no Jury, there as may as well be no Law; for the creatures of Authority will then exercise an unlimited power, and construe innocence or virtue into crime. If there be a Jury fairly chosen, and vested, as in England, with power to decide, uncontrolled by any public officer, the verdict becomes only an echo of the national voice—and will vary with it. Why, then, it may be asked, not leave it to public opinion in all free countries, without the intervention of any legal form, to assign its true character to every political publication—since the verdict of a Jury will not only in 99 cases out of 100, take that opinion for its guide, but derive its whole efficacy from its correspondence with it?"

"M. DE SERRA does not yet, however, go the length of transporting for libel" (after trial.) It is a pity M. DE SERRA did not propose flat TRANSMISSION, and then we should have possessed the English Editors' opinions on the whole matter, if they could possibly have transplanted words from the Dictionary that would have been adequate to the occasion.

June 18.

NATHAN.

## Indian News.

NAGPOOR COURIER, JUNE 1, 1822.

*Madras Government Gazette.*—We have been wondering for some time, what could be the reason of our Subscribers falling off, for the last 6 weeks—There are Colonel Blunderbuss—Major Bayonet—Captain Matchlock—Lieutenant Howitzer—Cornets Carbine and Sabre—and Ensign Flash-in-the-pan, all of The Bengal Army, have withdrawn their names from our Subscription list, although our terms are very moderate, being only Two Rupees a Number, and our Journal published thrice a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. We had been pondering for a long time on the causes of all this, and saying to ourselves, "Surely we have not lacked in diligence and industry. We have not changed our political creed. We have given no just cause of offence, and have only touched with a delicate and wary hand the frailties of mortal man, in order to bring him one step nearer perfection. Does this conduct deserve that we should be deserted and despised by our old Friends and Supporters?" But, how will you be astonished, O gentle Reader! to learn, that it was for none of those causes, these Gentlemen forsook us; and your astonishment will be increased when we inform you, that it was on the paltry score of getting a Newspaper for nothing!!! a voluminous mass of European Intelligence, without a single article of original matter in it; with the exception of the Government Advertisements, and the General Orders issued to the Army, and what Paper do you imagine this to be? Why, tis the "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" of the Madras Presidency, which our Readers must know, goes to every part of the Provinces under the sway of Port St. George "Post Free," and for the Paper itself, the good natured Proprietors never make any charge, else they would find the number of their Subscribers daily decrease. Thus it is, we have been deserted by those mentioned above, who, influenced by the prospect of reading the News all for love, lost no time in communicating their wishes to the Agent of the Press, and writing to us requesting their names might be struck off the roll of the NAGPOOR COURIER. How grieved we are that we cannot furnish our numerous friends with our Journal free of any expense; but, alas! the Government are not our Proprietors, neither are they our Employers.

*New Appointment.*—It is rumoured in the Court Circles, that His Highness is determined upon strengthening the resources of his kingdom by the creation of a new Office, viz. Admiral of the Fleet; and to fill this high and important situation, we understand, he has fixed upon Captain Warsloop, of His Majesty of England's Navy, who, of course, will be promoted by the Rajah, to the rank of an Admiral of the Red. Our Readers may think it strange, that a Naval Officer of such importance is required in the very centre of India, and at such a distance from the Coast: but let those who entertain doubts on this interesting national subject, only cast their eyes towards the Canhan River, where they will behold a stream navigable during the greater part of the year, which flows into one of the most considerable Rivers of the Peninsula, the Baen-Gunga, which latter empties itself into the Bay of Bengal, somewhere above Masulipatam, in the Ellore Circles.

As a matter of course, the building of Ships is consequent on this appointment, and two large Gun-boats are already commenced in His Highness's Dock Yard. Two plans have been transmitted for the erection of a Pier and Quay, for the Vessels to load and unload, and as the Port is twelve miles from the Capital, it has been suggested that an inland Communication by water, between those places, would be attended with beneficial results, and it is rumoured a Canal will be set agoing after the rains—some say an iron railway—however, we think the former more advisable, as it would give employment to numerous idle Seamen, who have come up from the Coast, in order to better their condition, in a Country, where merit and virtue alone will raise a man to eminence in life.

*The Drama.*—We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the Play of the "Iron Chest," will speedily be got up by the Amateur Gentlemen at Kampta, the New Cantonment.

The part of Sir Edward Mortimer by a young Gentleman, his first appearance on any stage. The dresses, we have heard, are appropriate and elegant; the scenery painted expressly for the occasion, and the characters, so admirably cast, that it will rival if not surpass the former exertions of the Actors. Such has been the demands for Tickets of Admission to this Play, that it is now impossible to procure one, as many having been issued as would fill the Theatre, which is rather small for the numerous Inhabitants. Some knowing hands, however, are now selling their Tickets at double price (20 Rupees,) and there can be little doubt, they will be quadrupled prior to the night of performance, which is expected to take place in the middle of July.

*New Course.*—It is always highly gratifying to us, to be the medium of communicating to the Public the improvements which are going on in and around this large and flourishing City. About two months ago proposals were circulated among the Officers of the Subsidiary Force, for making a Race Course and Buggy Drive at Kampta, in aid of which, the small sum of ten Rupees was solicited from each Individual. This was promptly paid by every Officer of the Force; and even some of the Ladies, that they might have the pleasure of an Airing and Conversation in the Evening, have swelled the List by their names.—It is now in a forward state, having been ditched, levelled, &c. and reflects infinite credit upon the Superintendent.

*The New Cantonment.*—Whispers have been going abroad for some time past, regarding the probable name of the new Cantonment of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, one of the finest regular stations certainly, that ever we have seen, although we have visited Barrackpore, Cawnpore, and Meerut, with numerous others. One report says, Ajenner, from a village skirting the left; another says Kampta, from a village bordering the right of the line, and which name it has gone under from the Force, after arriving from Hussingabad, being encamped a short distance from the latter place. We, however, have learned from tolerable authority, that it will be christened Adamsbad, Adamabad, or Adamsnuggur, in honour of its distinguished founder. Some, notwithstanding, will have it Jenkinpore; and, say they, it will be paying six or seven a compliment instead of one, as there is a preponderance of those names both at Seetabuldie and the New Cantonment. We imagine the first of the two last will be the name preferred.

*Taxes.*—Our Contemporaries are continually talking about the grievous and heavy taxes, with which the People of this State are loaded, but more especially the Officers and Troops of the Bengal Force, at present here, for the protection of His Highness the Rajah's Diminutions, who, they say, and certainly with some degree of plausibility, ought to be exempted from these burdens. Now, although our Political Creed is at variance with that of most other of the Berar Journals, still we are inclined in this instance, to grant our meed of praise to them, for their zealous and laborious efforts to lighten the public loads; and in the hope of its proving advantageous to the community, we shall state our own candid and unbiassed sentiments upon this subject, alike important to all classes of our fellow subjects.

We are of opinion, that it is utterly impossible for a kingdom to support its dignity or keep up its consequence among civilised nations, without levying Taxes upon the People, who are always willing to contribute their share for maintaining the Institutions of their country, and preserving it, in time of danger, from internal commotion, or external attack. This is all just and proper, and what none but discontented Demagogues will murmur at, or complain of. But in Berar, there is no need of a Standing Army, as long as the British Government supply us with, and pay the Troops for our defence. Why, therefore, it is argued, should these gallant Defenders of our Altars and Fire-sides, be subjected to pay a Tax for what they eat and what they drink, for wherewithal they clothe themselves; for the wood with which they build their houses, and cook their dinners? Many reply to this "How could the Rajah's Heavy and Light Dragoons; his Hussars, his Lancers, his Foot Guards and Infantry, be supported unless the Army of the Company paid the bulk of the expense?" However, although our Contemporaries apply these denominations to His Majesty's Troops, still we consider them only in the light



of Yeomanry Cavalry and Militia, while his Regular Army is *bona fide* the Subsidiary Force.

We give His Highness's present Ministry all due credit for their liberal and enlightened views of policy, yet we indulge an opinion that the Duties on Goods coming from the Provinces of the Company, and to their Servants, ought to be abolished; as it is an impost to which they are subjected in no other Principality of Hindoostan; and though to the European Officers, such burdens may be familiar, there being an overplus of Taxes, it is said, on every thing in their own country, still this is no reason why such an example should be followed in this

"Favour'd land, renown'd for arts and arms,  
For manly talent, and for Female Charms."

and we recommend Ministry, if they have any regard for popularity, to remove these causes of dissatisfaction, as soon as possible.

**Accident.**—To the Editor of the Nagpore Courier.—Sir, Yesterday afternoon, there was a dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain took place here, such as was never before remembered by the oldest inhabitants. The rain was so constant and heavy, that the whole of the Lines of the 21st Regiment N. I. and the right of the Cavalry were inundated. A Subadar of the former Corps, sleeping on a charpoy in his hut, unmindful of the storm raging around his head, and threatening every moment destruction to all, was floated out his hut, and carried by the stream down to the Cavalry Lines, where his vessel grounded, or came in contact with the horses legs, suffice it to say, the jolt awoke him from his anoose, when he had leisure to contemplate his dangerous situation. The charpoy boat being espied from shore, a dingy, manned by a Trooper was instantly put off to his assistance, which fortunately arrived in time to save the life of a valuable Officer. The Subadar has felt no farther inconvenience from his ducking than a slight cold in the head, which confines him to bed. I know this won't be credited unless I subscribe my name, which is,

Adamsbad, May 15.

HURRY SING, Naick, &c.

#### FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

**Arrivals.**—Captain Cowstail, Lieutenants Greatgun and Littlegun, Ensign Cartridge; from a tiger hunt.

**Departures.**—Captain Cowstail and Lieutenant Firelock, to Junglehall.

#### Learned Muhammedan.

Sir, To the Editor of the Journal. I cannot help expressing the delight I have felt in contemplating the respectable countenance of that pious and learned Muhammedan, said to have been converted to Christianity the other day, and whom I hope to see a Bishop before I die. Such discrimination, candor, and true piety appears in this reverend person's conversion, that I have resolved to cultivate an acquaintance with all the *Suwas* of Irregular Horse I can meet with; being fully persuaded, by this specimen of them, that all our notions of their being the most desperate and profligate rascals on the face of God's earth are wholly unfounded. I presume, Sir, the Portrait was thought worth engraving from two circumstances, viz. the spirit of the Sketch itself, which shews the hand of a master; and again the signal felicitousness of the important event which it serves to adorn and illustrate. I will not pay so bad a compliment to your orthodoxy (of infinitely more importance of course than your taste) as to believe in this moment of general joy, that the former, viz. the merit of the Drawing had most weight with you; but however that may be, as I am something of a Physiognomist, I immediately endeavoured to find out the particular passion the countenance expressed, when turning to Lavater I discovered it to be—but I must stop. I do not wish to disturb the internal satisfaction which must necessarily have arisen in this honest gentleman's breast at finding himself so generally the object of admiration among the wise *Feringhees*.

JULIAN.

#### Imprisonment for Debt.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir, Having perused a Paper in your JOURNAL of the 15th May, under the title of "Imprisonment for Debt," in which you have produced numerous and very satisfactory instances of the illegality of that punishment; I was induced to refer to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries, in order to ascertain how far he might coincide with the authorities advanced by you, and the following is the result,

"Capias ad Satisfaciendum."

"The intent of this Writ is to imprison the body of the Debtor till satisfaction be made for the Debt, Cost, and Damages. This Writ is an execution of the highest nature, in as much as it deprives a man of his Liberty till he makes the satisfaction awarded." He further says that "when a Defendant is once in Custody upon this process he is to be kept in *Arcta et salva Custodia*, and if he be afterwards seen at large it is an escape, and the Plaintiff may have an action thereupon against the Sheriff for his whole Debt."

Christian remarks that "the object of imprisonment for Debt is not intended for the punishment of the Debtor, but to compel him to discharge the Debt out of property, such as money in the funds or Debts due to him which cannot be reached by any legal process."

Blackstone quotes as a singular instance on the authority of Sir Edward Coke, that a Defendant in the time of Edward III. was discharged from a *Capias* on account of his advanced age, observing "*quod penam imprisonmenti subire non potest.*"

The above are the leading observations of Blackstone on Imprisonment for Debt, and I shall be glad if any of your Correspondents who are acquainted with law matters will inform me whether Blackstone's authority is considered as Law, or merely an opinion founded on the general practice of our Courts.

In writing upon the Magna Charta, Blackstone observes, that "next to personal security, the Law of England regards, asserts, and preserves the personal liberty of individuals; this personal liberty consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation or removing one's person to whatsoever place one's own inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of Law. It is a right strictly natural; that the Laws of England have never abridged it, without a sufficient cause; that in this Kingdom it cannot ever be abridged at the mere discretion of a Magistrate, without the explicit permission of the Laws. Here again" he observes "the language of the Great Charter is that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the Law of the Land."

The most natural question arising from these observations is, whether is there any special Law which authorizes Imprisonment for Debt? and if so, where is the enactment to be found? and is not such Law tantamount to a violation of the principles of our Great Charter.

I wish it to be understood that I allude to ordinary cases of Debts which have been fairly contracted, and when the disposition to discharge them is honourable. That species of Debt noticed by you in which fraud and dishonesty exist, appears to me to come more properly under the denomination of a breach of trust.

I will now leave the subject to be discussed by those who are better qualified to expound the Law than I am, and if any of your Correspondents can furnish me with the Enactment required, I trust they will also have it in their power to convince me that the decisions of the Twelve Judges of England and of the Barons of the Exchequer in the Two cases brought forward by you, were arbitrary, unjust, and illegal.

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your humble Servant, though

Central India, June 3, 1822.

NO LAWYER.

## Prospect of Famine and Pestilence.

Although the Letter which we received on Saturday last from Borissani, was not printed until Tuesday, such use was made of it in the interior, as was likely to obtain for the Sufferers by this calamity, the immediate attention of Government.

On an occasion so awful, however, when the Prospect of Famine and Pestilence is so near, we think it the duty of every individual in the community who has enough to sustain life, to part immediately with some portion of whatever may remain beyond that, for the averting if possible this further affliction, and preserving those who have not been swept away by the deluge, from falling victims to starvation. We have ourselves known by experience the horrors of extreme want, hunger, thirst, and exposure to the elements. We can feel by sympathy for those of our fellow-creatures who are now subject to them all;—and we may therefore be pardoned for speaking as we feel, earnestly and warmly. There are thousands in India who have never known what it is to be thus situated;—thousands even of those who have the means of contributing to alleviate horrors they have never felt. We might write pages on such a subject, in order to depict these scenes of misery, if we gave loose to our feelings; but we will not insult our fellow countrymen or fellow subjects, so grossly as to think any laboured Appeal to their Benevolence necessary. It must be quite sufficient, we are persuaded, to state that misery exists—this alone will excite their desire to relieve it.

We would propose therefore that a Subscription be immediately opened for the Relief of the Sufferers—which we will readily receive at this Office, to begin,—and that some leading men of the Settlement should call a Public Meeting at the Exchange Rooms, to which rich Natives as well as Englishmen should be invited—for the appointment of a Committee to enter at once upon the task of granting IMMEDIATE relief to those in distress. To be of any value it must be done instantly.

Let us hope that this brief but earnest and serious Appeal to all who deem themselves Men, will be answered by manly feeling; and that all ranks and classes will be animated with a desire to co-operate in this common duty of humanity, which is binding on every member of the community, without distinction of sex, rank, or age; if they have only something more than enough, to supply their own wants for a month to come. Let us see which of us can obey most faithfully the Divine injunction to 'Feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to succour the distressed; taking no heed for the morrow: since, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.'

## Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
June 16	L'Ortherio	French	Laurent	Mauritius	April 28
MADRAS.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 29	Eugenia	French	L. Dufay	Mauritius	April 18
29	Ganges	British	W. Chivers	Calcutta	April 27
31	Upton Castle	British	W. Morgan	Bombay	May 12
June 1	H. M. S. Leander	British	C. Richardson	Bombay	May 12
1	Le Henry	French		Bordeaux	Dec. 8
1	Barb George	British	J. Poulton	Cochin	May 5
1	George the Fourth	British	P. Barlett	Batavia	May 22

## Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination	
June 17	Scylla	British	A. Agnew	Cape	
MADRAS.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination	
May 29	Highland Lass	British	C. M. Eaton	Manipuram	
30	Bombay Merchant	British	J. Hill	Calcutta	
June 3	Udney	British	T. Woodley	Calcutta	
3	Ganges	British	W. Chivers	London	

## Dramatic Entertainments.

The Visitors of the Dum-Dum Theatre may indulge hopes of a most agreeable Entertainment this Evening, as we hear that the piece of "GUY MANNERING" selected for the occasion, is highly spoken of by those who are acquainted with its merits; and the Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, always so well attended to at Dum-Dum, are on this occasion, said to be unusually excellent. We shall be glad to find that the House is as well filled as it deserves to be, on an occasion where two such strong reasons are united to render it worthy of patronage; one that the Piece is likely to give great pleasure; and the other that the receipts are to be appropriated, as we understand from the Bills, to the purpose of erecting a new and more durable as well as more commodious Theatre.

At Chowringhee, we are to have Shakespear's "RICHARD THE THIRD," the cast of which is said to be full, strong, and complete in every part. When we mention that the accomplished and highly-gifted Amateur who delighted the crowded audiences that witnessed his brilliant performance of Baurus, is to appear in RICHARD, we shall have said enough to induce all who have a taste for Dramatic excellence to visit the Theatre on the Evening of Friday next.

## Birth.

At Meerut, on the 4th instant, the Lady of J. H. MATTHEWS, Esq. Pay Master of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, of a Daughter.

## Deaths.

At Dacca, on the 14th instant, Lieutenant CHARLES BORN, Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Hauppel, on the 5th instant, FANNY LYDIA, Daughter of Captain W. P. COCKE, Deputy Judge Advocate General 24 Division Field Army, aged 11 months and 26 days.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16, 1822.

Current value of Government Securities, Money, and the Course of Exchange with England.

BUY	Six per Cent Loans.	SELL
14 0	Premium Unremittable,.....	10 12
18 8	Ditto Remittable,.....	18 8
17 0	Ditto old Remittable Loan,.....	18 0
	(Notes untransferred,.....)	

## Bank Rates of Discount and Money Loans.

Govt. Bills of Exchange and Acceptances,	12 per cent per annum
Private ditto ditto,.....	12 per cent per annum
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Paper, &c.....	12 per cent per annum

## Bank Rates of Discount and Money Loans.

Govt. Bills of Exchange and Acceptances,	5 per cent per annum
Private or the Merchants' ditto ditto,....	6 to 10 ditto ditto
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Paper, &c.....	6 ditto ditto

## Bank of Bengal Shares.

Buy 1000 Rupees	.....	561 9700 Rupees
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## Bills of Exchange on England.

2 2 to 2 8	at 6 months sight, or 12 months date	2 0 to 2 1
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## PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,.....	100	266 0 per 100
Doubloons,.....	31 0	31 0 each
Joos, or Pons,.....	17 8	17 8 each
Dutch Ducats,.....	4 4	4 12 each
Louis D'Or,.....	8 4	8 4 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	191 4	191 4 per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	3 61	3 6 each
Sovereigns,.....	10 0	10 0
Bank of England Notes,.....	0 0	0 0



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## Indian News.

The Letters that continue to reach Town from the Indigo Districts, give various accounts of the prospects entertained by the Planters. One Letter from near Kishnagur, dated June 14, has the following paragraph:—

"We shall be all ruined after our fine prospects this year. The rain has completely washed the colour out of our plant, and a quantity of others has not a single leaf on it. From seven vats I had only a quarter of a frame; this will not pay the expense of manufacturing. I am so much annoyed that I really know not what to do. The River is higher now than it was in the middle of July last year."

Another Letter from Kishnagur, dated the 16th of June, instead of evil, speaks of benefit arising from the late weather. It is as follows:

"I am sorry to learn by your letter just received that you are in a state of great anxiety about the Indigo. We had very heavy rains certainly, and a very severe storm, but it has, instead of doing us any harm, done a great deal of good. You say 'let me know how much you have lost at each factory, &c. &c.' Now I have lost none at all, excepting, probably about 100 Beegas, in places that were low, and where the water could not get off, and I probably have lost about as much on — in the same way; but if I had lost 500 Beegas I should still have reckoned myself a gainer, the rain has done so much good; this is my present opinion, and I don't think I shall have any cause to change it. I thought your experience of this part of the country would have satisfied you that we can't have too much rain at this period of the season, and as I saw nothing but benefit from it myself, I never thought it myself give you any uneasiness, therefore did not write. The river has risen altogether about 4 feet, it stopped rising the day before yesterday, and since yesterday morning it has fallen half an inch. People who have much October plant will be losers, although not to a great extent, by the storm, for it has knocked the leaves off that plant at a terrible rate. It will, however, I should think, recover itself in the course of ten days or a fortnight. I commenced yesterday morning at — and shall go on gradually there. I am not certain when I shall commence at — but I shall not have much to do in that way this month at any of the other factories."

The following paragraph on the same subject is from the BULL of yesterday:—

**Indigo Districts.**—Our Indigo Correspondents in the Kishnagur and Morrehabad districts write that they have also greatly suffered from the terrible storm of the 15th, and subsequent deluge. In consequence of their lands not being so low, nor so much exposed to inundation as those in the Deltas of the Ganges, their sufferings are neither so great nor so irreparable as those of the poor planters of the Jessore and Dacca districts. But nearly all their ripe plant is destroyed, being wholly stripped of its leaves by the violence of the wind, and nothing but a continuance of fair mild weather, and sunny days, will bring about the part which is less advanced.

**Madras, June 4, 1822.**—His Majesty's Ship LEANDER Captain Richardson, bearing the flag of Sir Henry Blackwood, Rear Admiral of the Red, arrived in the Roads at Noon on Saturday. She sailed again last evening to join in the Survey of the Arnegon shoal. His Excellency the Admiral did not land.

Very boisterous weather has prevailed in the Bay during the greater part of last month. The EDWARD STREET on her passage to Masulipatam, experienced a very severe gale, which for sometime occasioned considerable danger. Letters from that Port however announce her safe arrival.

The Ganges met with similar weather, but made her way down the Bay in a short time for the season of the year. Her Packets were sent on board on Saturday evening, and she continued her voyage yesterday morning. —Passengers from Madras.—Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, Captain E. Frost, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, Mr. Jas. Daly, Assa Surg.

Several Vessels have come in from neighbouring Ports, for the particulars of which we refer to our Shipping reports.

The homeward bound Ships HENRY PONCHAZ and MALLAN will touch at Madras on their way down the Bay—the former about the middle of the present, and the other early in the next month.

The H. C. Ship DUCHESSE DE ARMOLZ has permission to touch here on her passage to Calcutta for a short time. Mr. Harrington, Member of the Supreme Council, proceeds to Bengal on this Vessel.

Letters from the Isle of France of the middle of April mention the arrival there on the 8th of that month of His Majesty's Ship SHAMARU, Captain Campbell.

Commissioner Upton, we regret to say, died eight days after leaving this Port.

His Majesty's 64th Regiment of Foot march out of the Fort this morning and proceed on route to Bangalore. The 53d arrived at the Presidency at the same time.

A grand review by Major General Sir Edward Barnes of the Horse and Foot Artillery, will take place to-morrow morning at day-break at the Mount.

Very little rain has hitherto fallen in the neighbourhood of Madras, but the temperature of the atmosphere has been materially diminished for some days, and from the irregularities in the arrival of the Northern Tappah, we are led to believe the rain have set in earlier than usual. In the Upper Provinces of Bengal the present has hitherto been the coolest season recollected for many years, and very reasonable supplies of rain have been experienced in most of the districts.

**Masulipatam.**—The land-winds set in here on the 21st instant, to a dreadful degree of heat. In the Garden-houses, the Thermometer is about 105; in the Port, about 110; in Fountains, 115, and in the Sun upwards of 120. There were several recovered a Coup-de-Soleil, and one died the same evening, from its effects. I really pity those, who are exposed to such intolerable heat.—*Madras Courier.*

**Unusual Heat.**—We regret to learn by letters from Nagpore that the European Troops had suffered very much from unusual heat during the last month; which produced numerous fevers, and some few deaths. The mean of the thermometer in the shade for the month, was about 94, and in some instances it rose as high as 115°. The heat gradually increased from the middle of the month, till about the 25th, when it had become exceedingly oppressive. From that day till the beginning of the present month, they however fortunately had a succession of thunder storms, attended by more or less rain, which considerably lowered the temperature, and gradually lessened the sickness. The change was delightful to the feelings, and both Officers and men had benefited by it.

**Cholera.**—By a gentleman just come down by Dawk, we are sorry to learn that the Cholera has again re-appeared at Buxar, Chunar, Mirzapore, and all the villages of the intervening country, and has carried off a great number of persons, principally Natives. Many died within a few hours of the first attack of the disease, and others after lingering for days. There was nothing particular in the weather, which was very hot. The disorder prevailed all last month, and had not quite subsided when our informant came away.—*John Bull.*

## Specimen of Affectness and Charity.

DEAR SIR,

To the Editor of John Bull.

I cannot help thinking how much you must be gratified, by the attention paid to you by the JOURNAL's worthy friend, the "LAYMAN," who by the bye must be a prodigious goose, tho' without doubt his hissings are very malignant. After racking his brains for some means of mischief, he has made rather an unlucky hit—for nothing can be more truly absurd than to quote the acts passed by the Fanatics of 1634, as an argument against the Liturgy and Church Establishment. He might with just as much reason require us to lay down our faith altogether, because Tom Paine, Carlisle and others have declared themselves against the Bible. It is evident, however, that if his ideas have any direct tendency, and are not more scattered bubbles, floating about without order or substance, they point to the re-establishment of that horrible fanaticism, which deluged England with the blood of her Sovereign, and his people, which in its spirit of toleration, sounded the curse of Meroz in every quarter against all neutrality and moderation; and which a few years afterwards, drove the nation into the extreme of licentiousness in its abhorrent haste to rid itself of that sanctified hypocrisy, by which the grossest crimes had been sanctioned.

"The distempered imaginations of men" says the great historian of England, previous to his account of the proceedings of the Parliament in religious matters, "were agitated with a horror against Prynne, with an antipathy to Ceremonies and the Liturgy, and with a violent affection for what was most opposite to these objects of aversion. The fanatical spirit let loose, confounded all regard to ease, safety, interest, and dissolved every moral and civil obligation." I might go on with numberless extracts from the affecting history of that unhappy time, full of importance from their striking applicability to the present state of things; but as the "LAYMAN" has adverted to it, I would call the attention of all your readers, not only to his one Act of Parliament, but to the whole series of causes and events therein developed. It will present to the impugner of the Liturgy a display of ignorance and absurdity and blasphemy, which will, I hope, remain without parallel: to the opposer of Church Government and Authority, it will exhibit the vulgar insolence of the usurping priesthood carrying on their own designs "in the name of the Lord!" while those, who affect to complain of the bigotry and intolerance of the Church, will find in the fanatics, who overthrew it, a degree of both, scarcely exceeded by even Rome herself; fanatics, who at one time denied to their captive Sovereign the consolations of Religion because his Chaplains had not declared their adherence to the Constitution; which they had thought proper to establish on constitutions overthrown. The Church, Sir, will have little to fear from any candid inquiries, tho' it may be made again to suffer violence from the hands of those, who hate every thing that is established.—I am, Dear Sir, your faithful Servant,

June 17, 1822.

A CONSTANT READER.

## Medical Discussion.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

As I have not the honour of being acquainted with Dr. Tytler, I cannot take the liberty of addressing him on the subject of the Oude Rice, to the dissemination of which, he attributes nearly the whole of the diseases, which affect the human race, in various parts of the world; but I cannot help thinking, that there is more probability of the truth of his assertions, than a prejudiced set of sceptics are willing to admit. Is it jealousy of his superior abilities that produces the general unwillingness to listen to what he has to say on the subject? I should hope not! but in truth it looks very like it. Dr. Tytler has, I understand, quarrelled with the Journalist, because he refused admission to many of his valuable papers; and has very properly resorted to your interesting pages, to accomplish his end. A fair and liberally conducted discussion, is the best means of establishing the truth; then why is that refused to him, which is granted to many, whose topics of controversy are much less important, or, I would say, of no importance at all. I have too good an opinion of the Journalist to suppose him influenced by personal pique; and yet it cannot be for want of room, for I suspect he is hard pushed, at times, to fill a sheet. Is it because he, as an individual, differs in opinion from Dr. Tytler? Not that would be carrying the joke too far. However, setting aside all conjectures, let us appeal to facts, and let them speak for themselves, in support of Dr. Tytler—and "Houssouit-quinist y penta."

The indefatigable author, to whose works I shall confine myself (Dr. Johnson) points out the various diseases which prevail as Epidemics, in different parts of the world; and proves that the "balance of comfort" is equal raised throughout the whole. He thus expresses himself: "The Eastern world has its Hepatitis, (he might have added its Cholera); the Western its Causa; the Northern shores of the Mediterranean have their pestilential fevers; the Southern and Eastern are annually decimated by the Plague! If happy England knows not these but by report, or in their sequel, she every year sacrifices nearly sixty thousand of her inhabitants, at the altar of Phthisis!" In treating of bilious derangements, this celebrated author makes use of this forcible expression:—"These portions of our aliment, over which the stomach and duodenum cannot exercise the full power of digestion, pass slowly or rapidly along the intestinal canal, as foreign or irritating bodies, keeping up a constant irritation there and producing a host of morbid associations in various other parts of the system." Will not this apply to Oude Rice and its effects in producing Cholera? On the same principle will not apply to hepatitis and hepatic derangement? We know now, too well, that in Cholera the hepatic organs are the chief seat of the disease! In another part of the work above quoted, the author says:—"If, therefore, the various disordered states of the liver and its functions frequently exert a temporary influence on the actions of the heart, we may reasonably conclude that repetition and degrees of this influence will occasionally lead to permanent derangements of the structure of the same." And he draws the inference: "We may safely conclude that the late increase of diseases of the heart has contributed considerably to the increase of Apoplexy, and perhaps of many other disorders denominated nervous." I need scarcely mention the prevalence and fatality of this disease at Calcutta, Chinnai, and some other places during the last year! Dr. Johnson again remarks in treating of dysentery:—"The predisposing causes of this and most other diseases, are all such as disturb the general health, and particularly the functions of the digestive organs; hence intemperance, impropriety, or too much food, and, in short, whatever weakens the tone of the chyliferous vessels renders them pre-disposed to dysenteric affections, whenever the functions of the skin are suppressed by the application of wet or cold to the surface, especially after considerable perspiration."

In the Mediterranean Fever, Mr. Allen of Malta, and Mr. Wardlaw state, that the liver and brain, appeared to be the only organs affected; and that this disease was not attributed to contagion, seems clear; for it is mentioned, that "the rise and progress of the Epidemics have never been traced in a satisfactory manner, from a single point of contagion, to a gradual number of individuals, or families; and instead of creeping slowly from one district to another, cases have appeared unconnected and scattered at different points; and in some instances, it has spread with the rapidity of the Electric fluid, attacking persons who never had approached the sick, nor any assignable source of contagion." That the same circumstances were observed in the progress of Cholera cannot admit of a doubt, for in page 13 of the "Report," it is said, that "unconnected to the laws of contact and proximity of situation which had been observed to mark and retard the course of other Pestilences; it surpassed the plague in the width of its range, and outstripped the most fatal diseases hitherto known in the destructive rapidity of its progress."

It is notorious, that the Epidemics which laid waste several cantons of Silesia, Prussia, Bohemia, Hesse, Lusatia, Saxony, and Sweden had their origin in the use of the Ergot, or spurred Rye; and M. Tremier attributed this disease of the Ergot to the poverty and humidity of the soil, and probably to the influence of abundant rains,

The use of the Rye grass flour has been known to produce violent effects; and M. Folléré has affirmed that he has known cholera and diarrhoea to arise from the use of blackened and blighted wheat. Where, then, is the difficulty of believing that a species of blighted Rice might produce a disease, which, in particular situations, might assume the nature of all the diseases to which the human frame is subject? In India might it not cause the prevalent Cholera, and affections of the Brain;—in the West Indies, Causa;—in marshy countries, Dysentery, and Intermittents;—in England, Typhus;—and, even at Allahabad, Ophthalmia?

I am, Your obedient Servant,

Benares; 24 June, 1832.

GALEN.

## Present State of Oude.

Oude is destined to be talked about, and written about much more than is likely to prove agreeable to those who rule the roost in that Vice-royalty, or kingdom—or whatever custom has called it, or innovation has dubbed it. Were all known that passes in that miserably governed portion of Hindoostan, men would shudder at the ugly things that would come to light; and we may guess that they are not few, by the number of atrocities, that do meet the light, and force themselves upon observation, whether men would or not. In placing a regal crown upon his head, the Viceroy of Oude took upon himself, or ought to have taken upon himself, the most godlike character which humanity can assume—THE FATHER of his people. In assuming the purple, he became, as it were, a new man—and happy would it have been if his kingdom had likewise become a new kingdom. Innovation, however, is not always reform—though reform must often innovate. The step which the Viceroy of Oude took, was, an innovation; but few or no other indications of innovation, much less of reform, have followed it—or if they have, they are not visible to our gross capacities in Bengal, though there are Englishmen who have as SHAKESPEARE says, much more "golden opinions," of Oude affairs than we could ever pretend to. In some situations, the pursuit of Eulogy is a profitable duty to us it has no chance of being so,—perhaps then we need claim no virtue for indulging in a contrary strain. Perhaps sicker scribes whose well-paid labours cheer them on to the fresh efforts in the cause of a King, and the best of Ministers, may retort upon us the fable of the fox and the grapes. Be it so;—but this we shall simply take leave to observe, that nothing on earth could tempt us to praise that which appeared radically bad. It is not to a just spirit leading a person to defend the King or the Minister of Oude against an erroneous charge that one would reasonably object, but to that busy glossing, generalising paradoxical mode of meeting the question of evils that undoubtedly exist, and which certain writers would make us believe do not exist. This is what every lover of truth must condemn. Leaving such, wherever they may be, to the contempt of their own consciences and mankind, we proceed to more important matters.

It would be a good thing, for himself, as well as for his people, if the King of Oude could disguise himself, and, like our Caliph Atreus, mingle unknown among his subjects. What strange things he would hear and see! The Caliph when he masqueraded was usually attended by his friend and Vizier Gaffar. Should the King of Oude like to take a six months trip, let him leave his Viceroy behind him, or he will be almost sure to be accompanied by a sharp cut. If history and historical fiction can be relied upon we may conclude that an adventure of this nature might be undertaken much more safely in Bagdad, than in Oude. So well had the Caliph ordered his police, that he might wander safely through the streets of his own imperial city in the meanest disguise. The King of Oude, however, would in a similar situation, run the risk of being stabbed in the heart, or cut down by ruffians, the moment he left the precincts of his palace, and quitted the protection of his guards. This is not fanciful idea; for assassinations occur sufficiently often in Oude and its capital, to give probability to such an idea, and to refresh the memories of those who would willingly draw the veil of oblivion over the last murder or outrage, in hopes it should be the last.

How little is Oude compared to the Empire of Hindoostan, as it was under AURUNGEZEER! And yet, how much must Oude, a barbarous corner of that mighty and immense empire, suffer from a comparison in its moral government with that of the whole of Hindoostan, as it was directed under that crafty and cruel, but cautious, able, and wise monarch. Let us hear what the historian (Dow) says about him:—"He carried his austerity and regard for morality into the throne. He made strict laws against vices of every kind, &c. In the administration of justice, he was indefatigable, vigilant, and correct. He sat almost every day in judgement, and he chose men of wisdom as well as remarkable for their knowledge in the law for his quorum." Though we abhor a system of Espionage as connected with our own free and civilized country, we are inclined, to the opinion, that it would, under strict and proper management, be positively and extensively useful in a more than half-barbarous country, where the government is a mixed despotism; Oude is undoubtedly a half-barbarous country; and if proofs of the assertion be sought,



we have only to point to that which is undeniable—the insecurity of life and property in that country, and the mode in which its revenues are raised. There is not, we believe, throughout Oude, that spirit of true loyalty, order and submission, which can only be inspired in the minds of the people by a conviction and palpable feeling of the strict administration of the laws and the availability of justice for all. Without such a spirit there can be no true subordination and no morality. The social chain breaks—each man acts for himself. There is no public sentiment—no source of happiness in the good opinion of neighbours—Chief grinds Chief—and Vassal chafes Vassal.—There is no nationality—no patriotism—no affections beyond a family hearth, and no sense of shame. Under the pressure of such circumstances we doubt not but a prudent system of Espionage, such as was kept up by AURUNGEZEER, would be very beneficial. Says the historian already quoted:—“In the courts of the Governors of provinces, and even often on the benches on which his deputies sat in judgment, he (AURUNGEZEER) kept spies upon their conduct. Though these were known to exist, their persons were not known. The Princes, his sons, as well as the other Vice-roys, were in constant terror; nor durst they exercise the least degree of oppression against the subject, as every thing found its way to the ear of the Emperor. They were turned out of office upon the least well-founded complaint; and when they appeared in the presence, the name of their crime was put in writing into their hand.” At the extreme points of his dominions, delinquents trembled from the fame of his rigid justice, and the apparent ubiquity of his character, but when in the presence, his affable, simple, and address reassured them, and a confidence was inspired that they would meet with the strictest impartiality.

That spies exist in Oude and report matters to the Court, we doubt not; but we doubt very much that any of them make a report to the King direct, or have any personal knowledge of his Majesty. They will then turn out to be the spies or creatures of the Minister, and their agency can be of little or no benefit to the state; for it remains to be proved, whether the Minister has the confidence of the people or not. It has been asserted that the interest of the King, and that of the Minister, do not coincide; they are separate interests. The King's real interest is so deeply connected with the prosperity of the kingdom and happiness of his subjects, that it has a permanent grasp, and looks to the future. The interest of the Minister is entirely different—it is very limited—far less beneficial in its operation, and looks principally to the present and to self. Ministers are proverbially little to be trusted. Was to that country where they rule unquestioned. A good Minister who has the interest of the King, and the people, equally at heart, is a being but rarely seen. Such a man would be as a wall between the monarch and his subjects, preventing the one from encroaching upon the other.—Such a man would be a peace-maker in the King's family; for he would be aware, that dissension there soon spreads beyond the gates of the palace, splitting the nation into two parties, and making the city an arena of two factions.—Such a man would moderate the ancient nobility, and make it agreeable for them to be near the King.—Such a man, in his intense zeal for the public weal, would forget his own.—Such a man would be poor, would be easy of access, would be a strict lover of justice,—but where is such a man to be found?

Further we are told, respecting AURUNGEZEER, that “his long experience in business, together with the acuteness and retentiveness of his mind, rendered him master even of the details of the affairs of the empire. He remembered the roads. He was thoroughly acquainted with the usages of every particular district. He was wont to write down in his pocket book every thing that occurred to him during the day. He formed a systematic knowledge of every thing concerning the revenue, from his notes, to which, upon every necessary occasion he resorted. The Governors of provinces, and even the Collectors in the districts, when he examined either on the state of their respective departments, were afraid of misrepresentation or ignorance. The first ruined them for ever, the latter turned them out of their offices.” Throughout Hindustan also, he built houses for the accommodation of travellers. These were maintained from the national purse, and were also supplied with all the necessities of life from the same source. What was remarkable too, as it is supposed, we believe, to be inconsistent with Mussulman prejudices; he directed the houses built by his predecessors along the roads, Serais, &c. to be repaired. He built bridges on the small rivers, and furnished boats for the large. He also evinced the greatest anxiety about the education of the people, and founded Universities and Schools. Besides being versed in literature himself, he fostered it generally and formed libraries. He understood and encouraged agriculture. He conversed with different men upon their various professions, and might sometimes be seen talking to the ryots upon the subject of tillage. He was vigilant in his manners; austere, simple, decorous, and devout—in his habits abstemious and temperate, and he was always GREAT. Oude has to herself the capability of being an Epitome of what Hindustan was in the days of AURUNGEZEER and Akbar; and the King of Oude has it in his power to adopt the bright side of AURUNGEZEER's character. He is a much better man than AURUNGEZEER was, but how much does he

shrink into insignificance compared to him as a Prince! What is greatly necessary towards the adoption of such a character, is for the King to judge for himself. We are aware how difficult it must be for all great men to bear and to know the truth. They are surrounded by a congeries of elaborate official circles, beyond which it is difficult for truth to struggle. But still, truth may be heard—and truth may be elicited by those who sincerely seek for it. Let a monarch but hold out the golden sceptre, and truth will approach him fearlessly, unawed by the extending and mobbing of courtiers and sycophants round the throne.

A word now more particularly to the Minister. Of his private character we know but little—what little we know is not favorable. For the man is an individual, however, we care not—we look to the Minister. Be it an aristocratical weakness or prejudice, we confess it, that we should *privately* rather know that a Minister had unequivocally been born a nobleman and a gentleman, than made one. Kings are the fountains of honor certainly, but not of honesty. That like Poetry is an inherent quality—*instructur non fit.* The Minister of Oude may for any thing we know, be by nature an honest, and by patent, an honorable man. There are those who aver that he is distinguished for worth, talents, and accomplishments. There are others again who scruple not to assert the reverse. We belong to neither party, but endeavour to steer between and judge from facts. He has been accused of having, with the view of consolidating his own private ends, fomented a difference amounting to unnatural estrangement between the King and the Prince Royal. If this is untrue, we shall be happy to be enabled to contradict the calumny.—If it is true, what can the Minister say for his own worth and purity of intention, without which there can be no morality, and so forth? We alluded to the public buildings of AURUNGEZEER, and of his measures for the accommodation and security of travellers. We hear of no barracks, no colleges, no schools, no police lately established in Oude; but we do hear of splendid palaces, and luxurious mansions, built for and by women whose original inheritance could hardly afford a genteel private establishment. All violent or sudden changes in man and things provoke enquiry. We also hear it buzzed, that the men of family, of substance, of influence, the aristocrats of the country, are shy of the court, and that the throne is surrounded by persons introduced by the minister. In short, we hear of many strange things, which we cannot with propriety or prudence touch upon at present. Please goodness, however, we may be enabled to give more succinct accounts than we have yet done; indeed, hitherto we only gave hints. We are not at all disposed to hide the candle of Oude misrule under a bushel. Quite the contrary: we would blazon it forth in the hope of producing shame and a resolution of reform in the proper quarter.

It was not our intention to advert so soon to Oude after the very recent notice we took of that state. A circumstance however, has occurred, which violently draws attention to the subject again. We allude to an apparently treacherous and horrible attack by natives of Oude upon an Englishman, which nearly cost him his life, and absolutely deprived him of a limb. The account of the outrage upon Mr. CHICK may be referred to in another column. Blood needs no other eloquence or rhetoric to produce effect, besides that powerful and mysterious sympathy which it stirs up in unsophisticated bosoms. The case in question is one that demands rigid enquiry. The Minister, we trust, will therefore do every thing in his power to bring the ruffians who maimed Mr. CHICK to justice. We avoid going into the case, because only one side of the question has been heard. If it shall appear that Mr. CHICK was brutally and wantonly attacked, (and certainly he bears the marks of a no very mild rencontre,) it will add another instance to the many already on record, tending to show the absolute necessity for establishing a more efficient police throughout Oude, and especially along the Ganges and the Gomty. It would be highly unbecoming to blame the Government of Oude for the attack on Mr. CHICK, and we disclaim any insinuation that would rest the culpability of that or similar incidents upon the Government; but the Government of Oude has the means of preventing crimes in its own hands,—or if not, it surely has the means of punishing them.—If it has neither, it is *bona fide* a weak Government, and requires reform. At any rate Oude is an ally of the British, and Oude owes substantial benefit to the British. They then have some right to demand a reciprocity of good government—and that something may be done to prevent Englishmen from being plundered, insulted, and slaughtered like dogs. It is not to be endured that Banditti should issue from Oude, break the peace in the Company's territories, and then sneak back with perfect impunity, and without a chance of being apprehended and punished. It is not to be endured that Oude should be a fruitful nursery of ferocious brigands, to make our frontier on that side a line of insecurity and terror. Those things must have an acme. There is a balance of power in this country, which England must hold with a firm hand. There is a balance of morality also. The British Government have evinced the greatest delicacy towards Oude, avoiding all interference with her internal affairs. It becomes Oude to show herself worthy of such delicacy. If Oude is incapable of managing her own police, we have not a doubt but on application, assistance would be afforded from the Company's territories, and one Superintendent or more appointed, as circumstances might require.—*India Gazette.*

## Native Papers.

## TRANSLATED FOR THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

**New Works.**—Baboo Prankrishno Bissowas, of Kherdoho, having collected, by the assistance of professors and other Pandits, words from various lexicons, made a compilation entitled "Prankrishno Shobdamboody," and another astronomical compilation entitled "Prankrishno Kresamboody." He had these printed at the Shukserit Press, on leaves like those of ancient works, and is now gratuitously distributing them among the Odhyapaks (Professors) and other sensible persons. Many copies have been printed.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we give publicity to the above account, for if the rich should turn their attention so much to learning, this country, far from suffering any evil, would enjoy prosperity.

**Robbery.**—We understand that a great many robberies are now committing towards Gorokhpoor. On the 23rd day of the last month a gang of Banditti having got into the house of a European Gentleman at Moharaj Ganje, plundered him of things amounting to a great value. As there was a guard of Sepahs in the veranda, and the Gentleman and the Lady slept in the chamber, they lost no time, but soaked in and seeing a chest and a box took them to some distance, where they broke them open; and took every thing that might procure them money, but left papers and some bank notes. The Thanadar and the Police Officers have not paid the least attention to this circumstance.

**Concussion.**—Anand Chunder Basoo, of the village of Kholsyan, in Farasduaga, having died on Sunday the 26th of May, his wife burnt herself with his body on that day.—*Summachar Chundrika.*

To the Editor of the *Summachar Chundrika*,—the Universal Consoler.  
Sir,

From the perusal of your Paper from the commencement, there appears a probability of its proving serviceable to the Natives of this country, but by degrees; for there is nothing to flatter the hope that they will do any service within the course of a short time. I would therefore wish to write something, which is to be published, if thought worthy. You have planted the tree of Kolptoroo, which is the publication of the *SUMMACHAR CHUNDRIKA*; you ought now therefore to endeavour to do so that it may soon put forth its branches, and twigs, be full of blossom, and become fruitful; and those fruits again be obtained by all. I would have it thus: you should first water the tree with Advertisements; secondly, surround it with Commercial Reports; next, cut down to the root with Morals the thorns which might come to retard its growth; and then, spread the shade by addressing the Government for the redress of the troubles of the community. By practising this mode, altho' the tree may delay in producing fruits, yet its branches and twigs would be extended, and many would take shelter and repose under its cool shade, big with the expectation of fruits, and many other persons of abilities contribute their mite for the bearing of fruits. If you say all these things would incur a great expense, whereas you published the *CHUNDRIKA*, depending upon Chundro (Moon) alone, I should say in answer, if you increase the extent of your *Chundrika*, and announce it to the public, you can certainly enjoy their patronage. I therefore request you to turn your attention to the subject.

## A READER OF THE CHUNDRIKA

**Naugpoor.**—On the evening of the 3d of May, a cloud having appeared in Comtee in the city of Naugpoor, by the violence of the shower and the lightning, the houses in which the Honourable Company's army dwelled, were shattered; and the water increasing like an inundation, it carried along with it many of the huts of that place; and a Sepahs being swept in sound sleep on a bedstead in an uncovered house was carried off into the adjoining river (remaining in the same state) by the water, which had found its way into the house. Other Sepahs, fortunately, observing him, with a great deal of trouble, brought him out of the water; but nothing could be known what became of the bedstead.—*Shougul Cosmoody.*

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## HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY. H. M.

Morning.....	3 5
Evening.....	3 30

## Public Meeting Proposed.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

It cannot be requisite for any Human Being to declare, that—on reading the accounts, contained in the Journal of this day, of the awful visitation of Providence which has fallen on the people of *Bahargunge, Barresul* and part of *Jessora*,—he feels inclined to contribute relief to the poor surviving Sufferers. It is the duty of every person blessed with more than what is requisite for the subsistence of himself and family, to give some part of his means to succour such of his fellow creatures as have been sorely afflicted, and to afford his assistance promptly.

A Person inclined to force himself into notice, by making trite observations regarding humanity and benevolence, could not have a better opportunity; but as a thousand such observations would not produce a single meal to one Sufferer, I will content myself with requesting that you, in to-morrow's Journal, call upon the Inhabitants of Calcutta, to meet at a fixed hour to-morrow in the Town Hall, in order to open a Subscription, to appoint a Committee of management, and to despatch immediately some succour to the wretched survivors.

The published accounts render it evident, that succour should be immediately afforded: at the Meeting it may be determined to what points the first succours are to be sent; and an estimate may be formed of the sum which it will be safe for the Committee to lay out without waiting for the Collection of Subscription. I think some boats, loaded with provisions and clothing, may be despatched from *Bolix Ghat* the day after to-morrow.

On an occasion of this kind, I do not think it requisite to solicit the pecuniary assistance of Government: surely the rich Inhabitants of Calcutta are able to afford temporary succour to the poor sufferers at the above-mentioned places. If a sufficient sum cannot be subscribed by individuals, then let Government contribute. But in the first instance Government can and should afford material assistance, not pecuniary. They can furnish Boats better than such as are to be hired; they can give Passes, to have all articles provided for the sufferers passed duty free; they can order all Authorities to afford every assistance in their power in conveying the relief to the destined places; and they may supply at prime cost such articles needed, as are in any of their stores. And such of the Civil and Military Servants at the Presidency, as desire to afford personal assistance to the sufferers (the most valuable charity), being authorized by Government to proceed to the places of calamity, might do much more good than the same number of private individuals.

I am far from being rich: a great part of my property, more than a half, is placed in jeopardy by the unjust conduct of others; yet I most willingly will subscribe One Thousand Rupees on this occasion: If the Inhabitants of Calcutta generally contribute in the same proportion to their means, it is probable, that, however extensive the calamitous visitation in question, the amount of contributions will afford the requisite pecuniary relief to such as are rendered destitute of the means of procuring food, shelter, and clothing for themselves.

Notwithstanding this will reach you late at night, should the Address not be rendered unnecessary by something better proceeding from another quarter, (which Heaven grant is the case,) I depend on your giving it a place in to-morrow's Paper, accompanied with such additions as to you may appear proper.

Calcutta, June 18, 1823.

A SUBSCRIBER.

**Note.**—Late as the hour is at which this reaches us,—we are so impressed with the importance of the subject, that we use our utmost exertion to have it printed, by stopping the Press and altering this last page; and though we had before expressed ourselves in a former part of the Paper, as to the necessity of a Meeting, we think with our truly philanthropic Correspondent, that not an hour should be lost, and propose that a Meeting of all those disposed to contribute in any manner, by advice, influence, personal services, or money, should take place at the Town-Hall THIS-DAY, at Noon precisely, to give every one an opportunity of attending; and where we hope to see a large and a liberally disposed Assembly, from which nothing but sickness can justify absence.—Ed.

Midnight, June 18, 1823.